The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY.

OFFICIAL LIBRARY IRISH TIMES

Public Notices.

Last Night of the Engagement of Mdlle. PICCOLOMINI.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Mr. HARRIS, in conjunction with Mr. WILBERT BEALE, has the honour to announce a short series of ITALIAN OPERAS, Supported by the following eminent artistes:—
Mdlle. Piccolomini
Madame Borchardt
Madame Gramaglia
and
Madame Rudersdorff.
Signor Belart,
Signor Mercuriali,
and
Signor Altavilla.
Signor Aldighieri,
Signor Castelli,
Signor Allara
and
Mr. Patey.
(Primo Basso del Teatro Reggio Torino,)
Prompter,
Signor Fontana.
Regisseur,
Signor Grua.
Conductor,
Signor Arditi.
Leader,
Mr. Levey.
On This (Saturday) Evening, March 17th,
Benefit of Mdlle. Piccolomini,
MARTA.

Lady Henrietta,	- - -	Mdlle. Piccolomini.
(Who has kindly undertaken the part in consequence of Madame Borchardt's accident.		
Lionello,	- - -	Signor Belart.
Plunkett,	- - -	Signor Aldighieri.
Tristano,	- - -	Signor Castelli.
Podesta,	- - -	Signor Allara.

Private Boxes, 5 Guineas—4 Guineas—3 Guineas; Dress Circle, 8s.; Second Circle, 5s.; Pit, 3s.; Lower Gallery, 2s.; Upper Gallery, 1s.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE, This (SATURDAY) EVENING, MARCH 17th, 1860.
St. Patrick's Hall, a New Acoustic Ceiling and Proceinium, which Mr. Webb has had completed, will be offered for public approval. The above is Invented and Designed by Mr. Weir, and Constructed by Messrs. Johnson and Lee.
Last Three Nights of Mr. T. C. KING.
The performances will commence with (Second Time these Seven Years) Shakspere's Play of A WINTER'S TALE.

Leontes,	- - -	Mr. T. C. King.
Florizel,	- - -	Mr. H. Irving.
Clown,	- - -	Mr. W. Ellerton
Perdita,	- - -	Miss B. King.

To be followed by the Laughable Farce of DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCES.

John Plump,	- - -	Mr. W. Ellerton

New Ballet Divertissement by Miss Merriton and the Corps de Ballet.
To conclude with the Laughable Farce of BOOTS AT THE SWAN.

Jacob Earwig,	- - -	Mr. W. Ellerton.
Mrs Cecilia Moonshine,	- - -	Miss M. Davis.

*** Notice.—The Queen's Theatre is Re-Opened for an After-season of Six Weeks. Nights of Performance:—Every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
Boxes, 2s.; Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.
Children under Twelve Half-price to Boxes and Pit.

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.
(Entrance under the Clock.)
This Evening
KRATKY BASCHIK,
THE GREAT SCLAVONIAN WIZARD AND MUSICIAN,
Will give his Grand Magical Entertainment, or Two Hours of Illusions, without Apparatus or Confederacy old; also, his Grand Concerts on the "Cor Melodicon" (or four horns in one), and the "Mano Harmonica." Marvels New, Inexplicable, and Astounding, will be presented each Evening.
An entire change of Programme each Performance.
Grand Fashionable Morning Performances on THIS DAY, SATURDAY and TUESDAY, at Two o'clock, brilliantly lit with Gas.
Numbered Reserved Seats, 2s.; Reserved, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.; Back, 6d.; Children under 12 Half-price.
Doors open at Half-past Seven. To commence at Eight o'clock.
Tickets may be had and seats secured at Mr. Bussell's, 7, Westmoreland-street.

CONTINUED SUCCESS,
LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
(Entrance Cavendish-row.)
Hamilton's Colossal Continental Diorama of
ITALY, FRANCE, AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, SWITZERLAND, and the RHINE.
Every Evening, at a quarter past Eight.
Introducing scenes and events of the late war in Italy, pronounced by the Dublin Press and delighted Visitors to be the most authentic and magnificent Pictorial Exhibition ever in this City.
GRAND ILLUMINATED DAY EXHIBITION This Day SATURDAY At TWO o'clock, when, by the kind permission of COLONEL MYLIUS, the Boys of the Royal Hibernian Military School will attend, with their Brass Band, Drums, and Fifes.
Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.
Tickets to be had of Mr. BUSSELL, Music Saloon, 7, Westmoreland-street.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
22, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—2 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day.
(Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

ON VIEW THIS DAY!
THE LARGE EQUESTRIAN PORTRAIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF CARLISLE,
Photographed by command at Dublin Castle, on the 17th ult.,
By Messrs. SIMONTON AND MILLARD,
Also, the other Portraits of his Excellency, and the gentlemen of the household, taken at their institution, are now highly finished in oils, and can be viewed this day, at the Extensive Gallery of Messrs. SIMONTON AND MILLARD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
By special appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Officers of the Garrison.
DUBLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC INSTITUTION,
39, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Adjoining the Prince of Wales Hotel.)

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
ATHLONE RACES,
On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 27th and 28th March, 1860.
1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class RETURN TICKETS, at a SINGLE FARE, for the Double Journey, will be issued from all Stations to Athlone as follows:—
From Stations between Dublin and Killucan (both inclusive), by the Train leaving Dublin at Seven o'clock Morning, available for Return by the Train leaving Athlone at five minutes past Six o'clock Evening on the day of issue.
From Stations between Mullingar and Moate (both inclusive), by Special Train leaving Mullingar at a quarter to Eleven o'clo k Morning, available for Return by Special Train leaving Athlone at Seven o'clock Evening on the day of issue.
From Stations on the Longford and Cavan Branches, by first up-Trains from Longford and Cavan respectively, available for Return by the 3 p.m. or 6.5 p.m. up-Trains from Athlone on the day up to and including Thursday, the 29th March, 1860.
N.B.—No Luggage will be allowed.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 12th March, 1860.

SHILLING ART UNION OF DUBLIN.
Authorised by the Privy Council for Trade.
Money Prize System. Right of Selection by Prize Holders.
Distribution of Prizes on the 1st of June.
Highest Prize not to be less than ONE HUNDRED POUNDS.
Shares, ONE SHILLING.
To be had at all Print-sellers and Stationers, from the Agents, and from Members of the Committee.
(By order)
M. ANGELO HAYES, Secretary,
4, Salem-place.
On receipt of 13 postage stamps, a Ticket will be forwarded by the Secretary.
All letters of inquiry must enclose a stamp.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME,
37, CHARLEMONT-STREET.
President—Right Hon. the Earl of Erne.
Patron—Earl of Lanesborough, Earl of Enniskillen, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore.
Patronesses—The Countess of Eglinton, the Countess of Lanesborough, the Countess of Erne, the Lady Cremorne, the Lady Ashtown, the Lady Catherine Saunderson, the Lady C. Crichton, the Lady Mary King.
Since the year 1838 the House has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young Women of good character, from all parts of Ireland. Without any endowment, trusting solely to Christian benevolence, it has been blessed of God to this day. It has taken those 4,000 helpless ones out of want and temptation! It has instructed them carefully and usefully while inmates in the Institution! It has taught them Scripturally to look up to the true Saviour! And it has placed them in Protestant families to earn honest bread.
The Committee feel confident that the Christian public only require to be made aware of the above facts to ensure a hearty support to an Institution which God has so graciously blessed in its efforts to do all that humanity can be done to counteract the deadly and insidious Ritual that Vice ever makes at the door of Necessity. Poverty and Demoralization are twin brothers.
Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received, by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., and Mrs. Quesle, Honorary Secretaries; by any member of the Committee, by any Clergyman of the Established Church in Dublin; and by the Matron, at the Institution, 37, Charlemont-street, of whom also Collecting Cards (kindly provided by Lord Erne) may be obtained.
Collector—Mr. WM. BURROWES, 4, Lennox-place, Portobello.

LICENSED GROCERS AND VINTNERS.
At a numerously-attended Meeting of the Members of the above Trade, held at 67, William-street, on Friday, 16th instant, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—
Moved by Mr. Laurence Byrne;
Seconded by Mr. John Nixon:
Resolved—That a Committee be appointed to call on the Trade in general to aid and assist them in the attainment of certain advantages to the Trade, and the repealing of certain obnoxious laws relating thereto; and, in the event of such appeal being fruitless, that such Committee be empowered to dissolve, as the Society will not expend their funds in carrying out, unaided, a question of general interest to the Trade; and that the following persons do constitute said Committee, and be empowered to receive Subscriptions:—

Lawrence Byrne,	William Fitzpatrick,
Morgan,	James Gilligan,
Denis Flanagan,	Edward F. Mellett,
Michael Carey,	Peter DeLacy,
Patrick Kenny,	Richard Monks,
Denis Byrne,	William Cash,
Patrick Carr,	John Mooney,
Thomas Burke,	and Edward J. Armstrong.

Moved by Mr. Michael Carey;
Seconded by Mr. Patrick Kenny—
Resolved—That, having full confidence in the good feeling that actuates the Trade in England towards their brethren in this country, we hereby authorise the foregoing Committee to place themselves, by deputation or otherwise, in communication with the different Societies there, with the view of enlisting their active support in carrying such measure of relief through its various stages in the Legislature.

ed DENIS FLANAGAN, Chairman.
BERNARD BRADY, Secretary.

BIRTHS.
Lenarn Castle, the Countess of Antrim, of a
6, Howley-place Villas, the residence of her
M. S. O'Brien, Esq., the wife of Com-
Day, R.N., V.C., of H.M.S. Sphynx, of a
Glenville, county Wexford, the residence of
John Farmer, Esq., of a daughter, stillborn.
Hermitage, Rochuck, county Dublin, Mrs. H.
Upper Fitzwilliam-street, the wife of G.
ermoy, the wife of Captain Robert Neville,
aughter.
No. 1, Peckham-grove, Camberwell, the wife
daughter.
MARRIAGES.
March 15, at St. Mark's Church, by the Rev.
ustin to the bride, Captain Wm. C. Madden,
, of Rathdaigh, to Sarah Maria, daughter of
Goodwin, Esq., of this city.
March 13, at St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace
hur, second son of John Edward Pember,
q., Surrey, to Elizabeth, second daughter of
John's-
March 7, at St. James', Piccadilly, Gustaf
on, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of Hamil
of 14, Piccadilly.
—March 13, in St. Peter's Church, by the
. Waishe, Esq., of Waterford, to Matilda
F. Armstrong, Lower Baggot-street.
DEATHS.
limonary inflammation, Harwick, infant son
on, LL.D., Anabawn House, Loughbrickland.
ico, Captain Henry Conn, R.N., late of Tre-
6 years. Captain Conn was the only son of
r officer to Lord Nelson, and who led the
ratalgar.
his residence, Ballyronan House, Newtown-
e Edwards, Esq., deeply and deservedly
th Frederick-street, Dublin, John Benjamin,
C. Foley, Esq.
onchitis, at South Frederick-street, in this
e beloved wife of John Gordon, Esq., M.D.,
late Rev. Francis Orpen, Rector of Dun-
of Cork.
Dorset-street, of consumption, Mr. James
e of the Custom House Dock Office, youngest
xander Hogg, of this city.
Peter Fitzwilliam-street, Wilhelmina, relict of
udge Moore.
at South Frederick-street, Mary Anne, aged
ghter of Mr. Richard Prendergast.

ns to "THE IRISH TIMES,"
orning or Evening Edition:—

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, 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.
at the Office of THE IRISH TIMES
BEY-STREET, Parish of St. Thomas,
for the Proprietor, by Robert Gray
ch 16th, 1860.

THE IRISH BANKRUPT AND INSOLVENT ACT, 1857.
NOTICE is hereby given that, by indenture dated the 15th day of March, 1860, Felix Cavanagh, of Omagh, in the county of Tyrone, merchant, for the considerations therein mentioned, assigned unto George Walker, of the city of Londonderry, merchant, and William Scott, of Lesnamallard, Omagh, in the county of Tyrone, merchant, all his property, estate, and effects in trust, for the benefit of all the creditors of the said Felix Cavanagh who should execute said deed, and said deed was duly executed by said Felix Cavanagh and said George Walker, in presence of, and attested by, James Hayden, of the city of Londonderry, solicitor, and by said William Scott, in presence of, and attested by, A. C. Buchanan, of Omagh, aforesaid, solicitor, and said deed now lies at the office of the undersigned for execution by all said creditors respectively.
A. C. BUCHANAN,
Solicitor for Trustees.
11, Suffolk-street, Dublin.

THE IRISH TIMES,
DUBLIN DAILY CONSERVATIVE NEWSPAPER,
To be had every Day at Half-past Three o'clock, at
N. CARSON'S, HIGH-STREET, OMAGH.
PRICE ONE PENNY.

AN APPEAL.—The following Appeal is addressed to those whom Providence has blessed with wealth and comforts denied to others. A Lady of the highest respectability and her only Daughter have been, by a series of misfortunes, plunged into the deepest distress. Deserted by her husband for many years (he being now living in a foreign country, where he has a second family), and every means of support seeming to have failed her, while an unexpected debt, though not of her own contracting, which she is compelled to pay, has left her helpless and hopeless, and a very little time will leave her without a home. Under these circumstances it has been thought by some friends that possibly a statement of her very sad case might call forth the sympathy of those whose generous and liberal hearts are ever ready to respond to the claims of a sister in distress. She is no longer young, and is in weak and delicate health. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me."
References to the Rev. H. Y. WHITE, 37, Dawson-street; Dr. ADAMS, 5, Lower Gloucester-street; or Messrs. HODGES & SMITH, Grafton-street, where any contributions will be thankfully received.

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.
DR. JACOB will commence his Lectures on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Eye and Ear, on Tuesday, the 20th of March, and will continue them daily until the end of the Session.

Auctions.

MONDAY NEXT—DUNDRUM, COUNTY DUBLIN.
Sale of valuable House and Land Property, Household Furniture, Handsome Glasses, Cinnasian Tapestry, Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets, 200 Volumes of Books, Iron Safe, Plate, Sheet and Bar Iron, Timber,
A Chestnut Mare, trained to Harness and quiet to ride, an Alderney Cow in full milk, 2 good fat Pigs, 2 Sets of Harness,
Out-door Effects, &c.

PHILIP R. PATMAN respectfully announces that he has been favoured with instructions from Captain Mills, who is going to reside in England, to SELL BY AUCTION, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 19th day of MARCH, 1860,
The Interest in the Lease, which is for Lives renewable for ever, of the large and very desirable Residence known as VERANDAH,
with Three Acres of Land attached,
all in the nicest order and only subject to the nominal ground rent of £22 a year; situate within eight minutes' walk, on the Monkstown-avenue, of the Railway Station at Dundrum, offering to the speculative capitalist a rare, tempting, and most eligible investment.
The new road from Rathfarnham to the Dundrum Railway Terminus will pass along by the lower boundary of the field attached to the house, thereby opening up a vein of ground for building purposes of surpassing and unrivalled beauty, where opulent or retired citizens will have an opportunity of indulging their tastes by the erection of these elegant detached residences which will add so considerably to the cheerfulness and gaiety of the neighbourhood, and panoramic views extending over a circle of some thirty miles, and which, from its favorable elevation and immediate proximity to the City, already renders VERANDAH such a charming retreat.
The residue of Household Furniture and other Outdoor Effects will comprise four large Chimney Glasses in Gilt Frames; Circassian, Turkey, Brussels, and Kidderminster Carpets; Mahogany Tea, Sofa, and Dressing Tables; Mahogany-framed Chairs in Leather and Hair-cloth, Invalid's Chair, large Deal Presses; handsome Mahogany Albert Bedsteads, Stained Birch Bedsteads, Bedstead Stretcher Beds; Mahogany Chests of Drawers and Basin Stands, Cane-seat Chairs, Painted Toilet Tables, Dressing Glasses; Kitchen Furniture and Culinary Utensils; Hall Lamp, Glass and Delf; six Russian Guns and Bayonets (trophies from the Crimean War); Turkish Pipe Tubes, Guitar, Thermometer and Barometer; Ship, Iron Fire-proof Safe, large Iron Plates, Sheets of Galvanised Iron, heavy Iron bars; Octagon and Square Tiles, Slates, Painted Tarpaulin, Canvas, Tarred Felt; Mahogany and Gilt Mouldings; Rockery of Fancy Stones and Corals from all parts of the World; two handsome Garden Vases of Maltese Stone; three large Water Butts, Chimney Sweeping Machine; two Iron Wheelbarrows, Flag Pole, Garden Clothes Poles, Garden Tools, Seat, and Wire Flower Stands; empty Bottles and Jars, Deal Planks and African Oak, Doors and Gates, an Iron Tar Boiler, Metal Umbrella Stand, Cocoa Matting, Horsehair, Feathers, Portuguese Polished Ox Horns, Ladders, empty Boxes and Trunks; Mahogany and Metal-framed Hall or Garden Seat in Leather; Lumber, Heap of Manure, &c.
The Sale will commence at Twelve o'clock.
The Interest in the Lease of the House and Premises will be the first lot sold. The Horse, Cow, and Pigs on the arrival of the Two o'clock Train from Dublin.
The Books will not be sold until after the arrival of the half-past Three o'clock Train from Dublin.
Purchasers to pay Five per cent. Auction Fees.
PHILIP R. PATMAN, Auctioneer,
House and Land Agent and Valuator,
23, South Frederick-street, Dublin.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT KILROY'S HOTEL, GALWAY,
On Wednesday, 28th day of MARCH, at the hour of Two o'clock in the Afternoon, by order of HENRY BROWN, Esq., of No. 2, College-Green, Dublin, Liquidator of the Royal Irish Fisheries Company (Limited).
Lot No. 1.
All the Estate, Right, Title, and Interest of JAMES EDWARD STOPFORD, Esq., as Managing Director of said Company, in a plot of Ground Store and Premises on the Merchant's Road, leading from Eyresquare to the New Quay in the county of the town of Galway, containing in front to said road 84 feet, including half the party walls on the east and west sides; in the rear 60 feet, and in depth, from front to rear, on the east side 140 feet, and on the west side 124 feet, be the said several admeasurements more or less, with Steam Saw Mills on the premises.
Lot No. 2.
A most valuable Plot of Ground fronting the new Floating Dock, containing 150 feet lineal frontage to said dock, and adjoining Mr. Yorke's holding.
Lot No. 1, as held under lease dated 27th September, 1820, for three lives (all in being) or 61 years, from 25th March, 1817, at a yearly rent of £5 17s. Irish, equivalent to £5 8s. British currency.
A large sum has been expended on this Lot in the erection of Stores, Sail Loft, and other conveniencies, suitable for ship building, for which, or any other line of business requiring room, the concerns are well circumstanced. The late owner paid £250 for the Interest in the lease, and expended since upwards of £300 on the concerns.
Lot No. 2 is held under agreement for a lease from the Galway Harbour Commissioners, and the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, for a term of 99 years; yearly rent, £20 8s.
This Lot, by reason of its fronting the new Floating Dock, where ships of the largest tonnage can lie, its proximity to, and being in line with the extensive building in course of erection by the Great Western and Atlantic Steamship Company, renders it a most valuable plot for any business requiring space; besides it also forms part of the rear boundary of Lot No. 1, which, if taken with it, would afford a double front.
The foregoing lots will be sold together or separately.
The abstract of Title and Conditions of Sale can be seen at the offices of the Liquidator, No. 2, College-green, or of his Solicitor, J. T. Scallan, Esq., Chambers, 9, Westmoreland-street, or at the Office of E. STAUNTON, Auctioneer,
Galway.
N.B.—The Liquidator has received notice that an application will be made to Parliament for the Galway Junction Pier Line of Railway to run through Lot No. 1.

Sermons.

CONTINENTAL SOCIETY.
A SERMON
Will be Preached (if the Lord permit) on behalf of this Society, in ST. MARK'S CHURCH, Great Brunswick-street, on SUNDAY, 18th March, at noon, by the Rev. G. W. DALTON, A.M., Assistant Minister Episcopal Chapel, Upper Baggot-street.
Contributions from those who cannot attend are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received at 17, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, Dublin, as the Work of Evangelisation on the Continent is, at this moment, in great need of assistance.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED PROTESTANTS, MOLESWORTH-STREET.
PATRON—THE EARL OF ROSSE.
ON TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), the 18th MARCH, 1860, A SERMON will be preached (D.V.) in TRINITY CHURCH, RATHMINES, by the REV. THOMAS MILLS, A.M., Incumbent of St. Jude's, Richmond, and one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Association. After which, a Collection will be made in aid of the above Association.
Divine Service to commence at Twelve o'clock.
The objects of the Association are, to better the condition of the Protestant poor of this city, through the combined exertions of temporal and religious agencies; to prevent those in temporary distress from sinking into poverty; to preserve those in poverty from absolute pauperism; and to rescue the young from the contamination of the workhouse.
Twenty-three years' experience has proved that the constitution, machinery, and working of this Association have been found competent to the safe and effectual relief of any case where the power to labour or pursue remunerative occupation is not done away by age or infirmity.
Benefactions of those who cannot attend the Sermon will be thankfully received by the Rev. Loftus T. Shire, 6, Charleston Terrace, Rathmines; by Messrs. LaTouche & Co., Treasurers; Rev. Charles M. Fleury, D.D., Upper Leeson-street, Rev. Thomas Mills, A.M., Blackrock, Robert Smyth, Esq., Stephen's-green North, Honorary Secretaries; by any Member of the Committee, and at the Association House, Molesworth-street.

THE DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME,
37, CHARLEMONT-STREET.
An Asylum for Friendless Young Women of Good Character.
PRESIDENT:
Right Hon. the Earl of Erne.
PATRONS:
Earl of Lanesborough.
Earl of Enniskillen,
Bishop of Kilmore.
PATRONESSES:

Countess of Lanesborough,	The Lady Catherine Saunderson.
Countess of Erne,	The Lady C. Crichton.
The Lady Cremorne.	The Lady Mary King.
The Lady Ashtown.	

A CHARITY SERMON, in aid of the Funds of this Institution, will be preached (God willing) in the MAGDALEN ASYLUM, Leeson-street, on SUNDAY next, March 18, 1860, by the Rev. ALEX. M. POLLOCK, A.M., to which the attention of the friends of the Institution, the friends of religion, and those desirous of ameliorating society, is earnestly invited.
Service to commence at 12 o'clock.
After 23 years of active usefulness, during which period the Home has afforded an Asylum to some thousands of destitute young women, and forwarded them to situations where they have been able to earn their bread in honest independence, the more mention that its funds are exhausted, and that expenses for maintenance of the inmates, &c. are constantly going on, should be sufficient to awaken the sympathy of Christian benevolence.
Let it be borne in mind that by thus stretching out the hand of charity, *effectual* help is rendered, not to the idle and dissolute, but to the industrious and moral; no one being admitted into the Institution whose character will not stand investigation, and who not only approves of, but is ready to act upon, the motto, "She who will not work neither shall she eat."
Contributions will be thankfully received by the Rev. Preacher; by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Dublin; or any other Clergyman of the Established Church throughout the city; by the Members of the Committee; or by the Matron, at the Institution.

Insurances.

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
WITH WHICH ARE UNITED THE "ENGINEERS'," "HOUSEHOLDERS'," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
OFFICES— { 345, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.
1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £10 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency to the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
Established A.D. 1820.
Notwithstanding which the Premiums are at moderate as those of other Offices of equal long standing and respectability.
BENTLEY AND SON,
SOLE AGENTS FOR DUBLIN,
AND CHIEF AGENTS FOR IRELAND,
110, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
6 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING
HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
TRUSTEES.
WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish square.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, Chairman.
Lieut.-Col. H. B. HENDERSON, H.E.I.C.S., Spring Grove, Hounslow, Deputy Chairman.
Major LEWIS BURROUGHS, H.E.I.S., Junior United Service Club, Waterloo-place.
ROBERT BRUCE CHICHESTER, Esq., 8, New square, Lincoln's Inn.
D. M. GORDON, Esq., Harpsden Court, near Henley-on-Thames.
JASPER W. JONES, Esq., 2, Laurence Poutney-hill, City
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
EDWARD LEE, Esq., 42, Bryanstone square.
Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 27, Canon-street, C'ty.
Colonel J. W. J. DUSELEY, H.E.I.C.S., Hailbury College.
CHARLES EDWARD TMORNHILL, Esq., 10, Serle-street Lincoln' Inn.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square.
AUDITORS.
WELLBRE ELLIS, Esq., Royal Exchange Buildings.
LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq., 20, Great Knight Rider-street Doctor's Commons.
STANDING COUNSEL.
T. S. DANIEL, Esq., Q.C., 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. LACY and BRIDGER, 19, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.
BANKERS.
Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS', 1, Lombard-street, City.
PHYSICIAN.
F. M. ROGER, M.G., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.
EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital; and 13, St. Thomas'-street, Southwark.
ACTUARY.
EDWIN H. GAGGWORTHY, F.S.S.
This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an actual Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.
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DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk;
WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin;
JOHN E. HACKETT, Esq., 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

CROWN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1825.
EDINBURGH, 45, GEORGE-STREET. | LONDON, 33, NEW BRIDGE-STREET.
DUBLIN, 46, DAME-STREET.

Funds Invested	..	..	..	£848,000
Annual Income	..	..	..	116,000
Bonuses Declared	..	..	..	320,180

SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.
PERSONS ASSURING ON OR BEFORE THE 29TH MARCH, 1860, WILL BE ENTITLED TO ONE FULL YEAR'S SHARE IN THE PROFITS THEN TO BE DIVIDED.
The BONUSES become vested after payment of the Third Premium.
The PROFITS will be divided in every Fifth year after 1860.
The BONUSES at the last division varied, according to Age, from £1 to £2 10s. per cent. per annum on the sum assured. Thus, Policies for £1,000 that had been Six complete years in existence had Bonuses added to them varying from £61 to £175.
EARLY APPLICATION should be made to the Secretary or Agents, who will afford every facility in completing the Assurances.
DUBLIN BOARD:
The Hon. George Handcock, Merrion-square.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Roberts, Fitzwilliam-place.
Charles Roper, Esq. Fairfield, Artane.
Henry Maunsell, Esq., M.D., Stillorgan.
JOSEPH MANLY, Jun., Secretary for Ireland.
46, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

Publications.

PERRY'S ARTIFICIAL MANURES.—A Pamphlet containing a full description of the above valuable Manures, with prices, testimonials, analyses, &c.; also, an Almanac for 1860, and much useful Agricultural information, may be had Free from the Agents for Perry's Manures in the various towns in Ireland; or will be sent Post Free on application.
JAMES PERRY,
DUBLIN CHEMICAL MANURE WORKS,
DOLPHIN'S-BARN LANE,
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Houses and Lands.

NO. 45, MOUNT PLEASANT-SQUARE SOUTH.
The Interest in the Lease TO BE SOLD, containing Six Principal Rooms, Servants' Apartments, Pantries, Greenhouse, and Water-Closet on first landing; Coachhouse, Stable, and good Garden; Force Pump, Two Slate Cisterns, for soft water, &c. £200 expended in valuable improvements within the last three years.
Apply to M. RAMBAUT & SONS, 71, Middle Abbey-street.

QUEEN'S COUNTY—TO BE SOLD BY Private Contract, the LANDS of COOLE, in the Barony of MARYBOROUGH, containing 137 Acres Irish Plantation Measure, producing a nett Profit Rent of £122 5s. 2d. per annum. Also the Lands of WINDSOR, in the Barony of UPPER OSSORY, containing 136 Acres Irish Plantation Measure, producing a nett Profit Rent of £119 per annum.—Apply to H. MACLEAN, House and Land Agent, 6, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

Lodgings.

TO SOLICITORS, &c.—To be Let, unfurnished, on reasonable terms, a Drawingroom Floor, with or without an extra Bedroom, Kitchen, and Coal Vault.—Apply to Mrs. CROSS, No. 63, Lower Dominick-street.

FURNISHED.—A SITTING AND BEDROOM. 23, Upper Sackville-street, next door to the Gresham.

Medical.

NEW MEDICAL HALL,
Established A.D. 1821.
By Pring and Co.
Now conducted entirely on new principles, since October, 1859, by
GRAHAM AND CO.,
(Late of George Oldham and Co).
J. J. GRAHAM and CO. have great confidence in recommending to their Friends and the Public generally the following Medicines, suited for the present season, prepared at their extensive Laboratories with great care, under the personal superintendence of the Proprietors:—
J. J. Graham and Co.'s Concentrated Fluid Extract of the Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla; an excellent alterative and specific for rheumatism and cutaneous complaints.
J. J. Graham and Co.'s Extract of Sarsaparilla and Cinchona; tonic and alterative.
J. J. Graham and Co.'s Cardiac and Tonic Bitters for indigestion, loss of appetite, and general debility.
J. J. Grahaan and Co.'s Fluid Extract of Taraxacum, or Dandelion; useful in dyspepsia and diseases of the liver.
J. J. Graham and Co.'s Absorbent and Tonic Seidlitz Powders; an alterative and tonic aperient.
J. J. Graham and Co.'s Pectoral Cough Drops; highly efficacious in all bronchial affections.
J. J. Graham and Co.'s Concentrated Solution of Magnesia, for correcting acidity, heartburn, and particularly adapted for gouty and dyspeptic persons.
J. J. Graham and Co.'s Concentrated Essence of Jamaica Ginger; a warm stomachic, corrects flatulence, and is excellent in combination with assated waters and seidlitz powders.
J. J. Graham and Co.'s Specific for unbroken Chilblains.
J. J. Graham and Co.'s Zinc Cream and Camphor Ball, for chapped hands and broken Chilblains.
J. J. Graham and Co.'s Antibilious Family Aperient Pills, for which the house has been so long famed.
N.B.—Physicians' and Surgeons' Prescriptions accurately Compounded by a properly-qualified staff, under the personal superintendence of the Proprietors (who reside on the premises), thereby guaranteeing to the public accuracy and despatch.
Medicines delivered in all parts of the city and suburbs, also along the line of the Kingstown Railway, at any hour, free of charge.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; enabling great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaibi, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in these complaints. Patients whose cases have been badly treated neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instances do they leave their cure without a perfect cure being effected.
Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.
Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night On Sundays till Two o'clock.
Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET DUBLIN

Miscellaneous.

FAMILY MOURNING.
J. R. BARKLIE
Begs to inform his numerous Patrons and the Public, that every article of Foreign Production connected with his business has been Re-marked and Reduced to the full extent of the duties taken off, including Black Silks, Shawls, De Laines, Merinoes, Ribbons, Gloves, &c.
90, GRAFTON-STREET,
Next Messrs. Forrest and Son's.

FAMILY MOURNING.
S

NEW TREATY OF COMMERCE.
THE GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
OF
FIRST-CLASS FRENCH GOODS
STILL CONTINUES,
AT
JOSEPH MANNING'S,
102 AND 103, GRAFTON-STREET,

IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN.
ALL THE LEADING STYLES,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY-MADE, or TO ORDER,
INVERNESS CAPES and TOP COATS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY-MADE, or TO ORDER,
DRESS, FROCK, and LOUNGE COATS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY-MADE, or TO ORDER,
WALKING and OFFICE COATS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY-MADE, or TO ORDER,
WAISTCOATS and TROUSERS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY-MADE, or TO ORDER,
SUPERIOR CLERICAL CLOTHING,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY-MADE, or TO ORDER,
LIVERIES in EVERY KIND,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY-MADE, or TO ORDER,
BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
At B. HYAM'S.

NATIONAL TAILOR and CLOTHIER,
THIRTY DAME-STREET,
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CLERICAL COSTUME.

GEORGE MACDONA and CO.
solicit inspection of their
SUPERFINE BLACKS, EXTRA JET, and BISHOPS CLOTH,
Being unapproachable in Colour, Quality, and Make.
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
CLOTHIERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
AND ROBEMAKERS TO THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK.

D. DOWNEY, MILITARY & MERCHANT TAILOR,
8, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(late 11, Dawson-street,)
Begs to call public attention to his superior Dress Suit, at £3 18s.,
consisting of
BLACK DRESS COAT,
Do. TROUSERS, and
MORSCELLE VEST.
Being a practical tradesman, and purchasing his goods on the best terms for cash, he is enabled to undersell by ten per cent. any other respectable establishment in the trade. He furnishes all other articles of his business on the same moderate scale as the above.
8, Upper Sackville-street, 1st February, 1860.

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH
The above was never more perceptible than in the
Improved Style of Coat-Cutting
Adopted by
JOHN COLES,
DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street,
Nine years Foreman in one of the First Houses in Dawson-street, and whose long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of
COAT-CUTTING,
by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the adage that
"EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

SEWING MACHINES.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
J. M. SINGER and CO.'S "GENUINE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES" are the very best at present Manufactured, both as to durability of workmanship, neatness, and strength of stitch. They are easily worked, and very easy to keep in order. To be had at
89, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
GEORGE F. BENNETT, Sole Agent for Ireland.

ADDITIONAL PURCHASES OF THE LATE MR. BENNETT'S JEWELLERY, PLATE, WATCHES, &c., &c.
WILLIAM ACHESON begs leave to announce, that he has purchased a very large proportion of the remainder of the above First-class Stock, which he will Sell at an enormous Reduction, an idea of which can be formed from the following list:—

	Original Price.	Present Price.
Electro-plated Kettle and Stand, by Elkington	£26 5s.	£14 14s.
A Do. Do.	£15 15s.	£10 10s.
Gold Watches	£18 18s.	£10 10s.
Gold Gem and Signet Rings	£3 3s.	£1 10s.
Do. Do.	£2 9s.	£1 0s.
Bracelets and Brooches, &c.	£18 18s.	£12 0s.

WILLIAM ACHESON,
109, GRAFTON-STREET.
150 Dozen of King's Pattern Spoons, Knives and Forks, for Hire.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the Gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	£0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, &c.	5 5 0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.)

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS?
WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S,
of every Size and Price;
THE MATERIALS AND HAND SEWING EXCELLENT,
with all the New Improvements in Shape (the PATENT and SANS PLY).
West End and Piccadilly COLLARS, BRACES, TIES, &c.
MARY CRAIG, HOSIER,
47, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.
PHOTOGRAPHY.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION,
LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
The Third of the
COURSE OF LECTURES
of the above Society will be delivered in the
METROPOLITAN HALL,
On NEXT TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1860, by
Mr. JAMES SIMONTON.
Subject:—"THE WONDERS OF NATURAL SCIENCE," Illustrated with numerous Experiments in Chemistry, Optics, Hydraulics, &c., and Working Models of the Electric Telegraph.
Chair to be Taken at Eight o'clock, by HENRY TODD, Esq.
Single Tickets, Threepence each; or Tickets for the remaining Four Lectures, Eightpence each. To be had at the Door.

THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE.
METROPOLITAN HALL.
SPECIAL SERVICES.
SUNDAY NEXT, 3 o'clock afternoon, Sermon by the Rev. David Harding, of Cheshunt College, London. Subject—"Thought."
MONDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m., Prayer and Praise.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m., Sermon by the Rev. S. J. Hanson. Subject—"The Sinner's Saviour."
Admission Free to the Clergy and people of all religious denominations.
Hymn Books at the door.
THE SAVIOUR'S PROMISE.
"Wherever two or three are gathered together in my name, there AM I (JESUS) in the midst of them."—Matt. xviii. 20.

CONTROVERSIAL SERMONS ON SUNDAY, MARCH 18, 1860.
I. C. M. T. R. C.
1. MISSION BUILDING, 27, Townsend-street, 11.30 a.m., Rev. C. F. MACCARTHY, A.M., Ex-Schol., S.C.C.M.
Subject—"The Scriptures and the Saviour."—St. John, v. 39, 40.
2. MISSION BUILDING, 7 p.m., Rev. JAMES ROGERS, A.M., Ex-Schol., I.C.M.
Subject—"The Religion of St. Patrick not Roman Catholic.'
3. ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, Marlborough-street, 7 p.m., Rev. C. F. MACCARTHY, A.M., Curate.
Subject—"St. Patrick a Protestant, and Archdeacon Hamilton's Best Book for Lent."
4. ST. WERBURGH'S CHURCH, near Christ Church Cathedral, 7 p.m., Rev. A. W. LEET, A.M.
Subject—"The Religion of Faith and the religion of Sight."
5. On Wednesday Evening next, March 21, 1860, in the Church of ST. NICHOLAS WITHOUT, p.m., Rev. A. W. LEET, A.M., Chaplain of the Rotundo Hospital.
Subject—"The Priesthood and Priestcraft of the Church of Rome.'
1. Why don't the 'priests' make the people 'search the Scriptures,' that they may know when and how 'everlasting life' is to be had?
If the Bible was far the priests, would not the priests be for the Bible?
Why is the Roman Catholic Bible a Protestant Book?
Sinners should know all about the Saviour,—the Scriptures bear testimony to him,—why do not Roman Catholics search the Scriptures?
Why have not Roman Catholics spiritual life? Why may Christ say to them now—'You will not come to me that you may have life'?—St. John, v. 40, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
II. Does not Joceline say that 'St. Patrick used to read the Bible to the people for days and nights together'? Why does not Dr. Cullen do the same?
St. Patrick invoked the name of Christ in the hour of danger. Why do Roman Catholics invoke "Jesus, Mary, and Joseph?"
St. Patrick believed only in heaven, earth, and hell. Why do Roman Catholics believe also in Purgatory?
III. How many of the doctrines of Rome are in St. Patrick's Confession? If he preached and prayed and quoted Scripture like the Protestants, how can he be counted a Roman Catholic?
Which is more profitable—to read the Book of God and Archdeacon Hamilton's 'Confession of St. Patrick,' or to listen to the strange missioner, and kneel down to 'renounce' Dr. Cullen's invisible bit of wood?
Why is the invocation of departed saints a sin in violation of the first commandment?
Why did the Synod of Thurles set up the Blessed Virgin as patroness of all Ireland in the place of the great and glorious old St. Patrick?
Why did St. Patrick use wooden tables for communion, and not stone altars for sacrifice?—Lanigan iv., 272.
Roman Catholic friends bring your Bibles here and prove—"Confess to God alone, invoke Christ alone, and you shall be saved."—Acts ii. 21, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

FIRST-CLASS WATCHES.
We are now Selling our unrivalled Stock of Watches of our own make (which we engage equal to the very best London made), and also our exquisite stock of Geneva Watches, made specially for us by the celebrated "Motta" at greatly reduced prices (for Cash only), during the alteration of our Premises.
We will give Ten Years' written engagement with each Watch.
C. MARSH AND CO.
Removed, during alterations, to the Drawing-rooms of
4, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Eight doors nearer the Rotundo, same side of the street.)
Entrance by the Hall Door.

CORNS, BUNIONS, AND IRREGULAR TOENAILS.—MR. DUNNE, Chiropodist, attends daily at his rooms, 15, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, for the treatment of the above diseases from Twelve to Four. His system is perfectly painless, and relief instantaneous.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Friday Evening.

Prices were a shade lower in London this morning for moneyed stock, and they have continued so during the day. Money is still in active demand, and £4 per cent. is now looked upon as the minimum. Matters on the Continent are not assuming any more settled appearance, and the Swiss have risen in remonstrance against the power which France will now possess by the occupation of the frontiers by her army. Still it values little, and the policy of the French Emperor is now of such doubtful tendency that every move of his naturally alarms all Europe, whether such be for good or evil; and especially the most sensitive portions of it—the Money Markets—in an especial manner, that of London.

In our market to-day the changes were very few. Funds were about the same as yesterday in value, dealings being confined to cash transactions; Local or Railway Debentures were not dealt in; Banking Shares were very firm; buyers of Hibernians and Royals, and of Nationals, which were done for account at 62¼, or ¼ advance over the cash price of yesterday. With the exception of Atlantic Steam, which were done at a reduction of 5s., and sellers, and Dundalk Steam, which were offered at the last price, all other Steam Shares were in fair demand, and had a firm appearance; Shipbuilders show a decline of 5s., but they are steady at the price; in Mines no great change; Connorrees were largely dealt in at the price, which, however, shows a slight reduction; General Mines were pretty steady, though rather offered; Mining Company of Ireland were done at ¼ reduction, and rather sellers; there were sellers of Consumers' Gas, and buyers of Patriotic Insurance, which were done at the previous price.

The principal alteration in Railway Shares is a reduction of 10s. in Belfast Junctions, and another of 5s. in Irish South Easterns, both of which are offered at the quotations; Ballymenas are steady, and rather inquired for; Drogheda are steady; Kingstowns rather offered; Great Southern and Western Stock was not so strong in tone to-day—it was rather offered at 115; Midlands were steady; rather buyers of Limericks, there were sellers under the last price; Shares were firm; Dundalks were done at the previous price, and Great Southern £4 per cent. at 5s. advance.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 16.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money, ...	94⅛
Account, ...	94⅛ ⅜
New Threes, ...	shut

NOON PRICES.

Consols Money, ...	94⅛ ⅜
Account, ...	95
New Threes, ...	94⅛

1 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money	94⅛ ⅜
Account	94⅛ ⅜
New Threes	shut

2-15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money, ...	94⅛ ⅜
Account, ...	94⅛ ⅝
New Threes, ...	shut

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money	94⅛ ⅜
Account, ...	94⅛ ⅜
New Threes, ...	shut

NOON SUMMARY.—Eastern Counties, 55 ⅛ ¼; Great Northern, 110; Great Western 68; Grand Trunks of Canada, 34 ½; Midland Stock, 10⅜ ⅛ 11; North British, 61⅛ ⅜; South Eastern, 87⅛ ⅜ ⅛; York Newcastle and Berwick 93⅛; York and North Midland 76 ⅛. Consols have been steady all morning at 94⅛ ⅜, with very little doing. Indian, 101 ⅛ ¼. Shares very inactive, and prices are without any material change upon closing rates of yesterday. The tone of market firm. Canadian steady. French shade firmer.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times City Article.*)

Thursday Evening.

The funds were well maintained this morning at the commencement of business, and the market has shown firmness throughout the day. The demand for discount continues active, and in the open market the rate is maintained at 4 per cent. In the Stock Exchange the charge for loans on Government securities is from 3½ to 4 per cent. The transactions in foreign stocks have again been large, and in several descriptions an advance has taken place. Peruvian and Spanish have especially inproved. The Railway market opened at a further advance from the favourable traffic returns, but the reaction of the funds caused a relapse, especially among the the heavier stocks. In most cases, however, the closing quotations, which are for the new account were ¼ to ⅜ higher than yesterday.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Thursday Evening.

The Stock market opened this morning with a favourable appearance, but the closing quotations were same as y esterday. The tendency to improvement extended to the Share markets, and the subsequent reaction was only partial. The commercial demand for money to-day was brisk, and business could not be done below 4 per cent. The market is likely to continue tight until the payment of the April dividend. £14,000 in bar gold was this day withdrawn from the Bank for exportation.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.—Consols quoted rather lower. Railway share markets quiet.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Caledonians, 91⅛; Great Northern, 110 11; Great Western, 69¼; Grand Trunks, 8 9-16 11-16; London and North Western, 98⅛ ⅜; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42. Consols steady at 94⅛ ⅛. Shares very inactive at above rates. Dovers advanced to 88⅛, buyers closing ⅛ sellers. This is the only feature worthy of notice. Canadian and French inactive.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—MARCH 16.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	94⅛ ⅛
New 3 per Cent. Stock	93⅛
BANKS.	
National Bank, £25 paid, ...	62 62¼
STEAM.	
Atlantic, limited	3⅛
City of Dublin, issue of 1836, ...	46
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building Company	52½
Dundalk Steam Packet Co., limited ...	10⅞
MINES.	
Connorree limited, ...	23s 6d 28s
General Mining Company, limited	4½
Mining Co. of Ireland, ...	14
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Patriotic Insurance	5½
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Belfast Junction, ...	44
Dublin and Wicklow, £10 paid	5½
Irish South Eastern (Carlow to Kilkenny) ...	6½
Midland Great Western, ...	53⅜
Ditto halves	26½
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual Class A	10½ x int
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	98⅛

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the Stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31st March. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols	94	—	94¼	94	—	94⅛ ¼
Ditto for account	94	93⅞	94	94¼	94 ⅛	94
3 per Cent. Reduced						
New 3 per Cent Stock	93⅛	93	93⅛	93⅜ ⅛	93⅛	93⅛ ⅜
Ditto for account	93⅛	93⅜	93⅛ ⅛	93⅛	—	93⅛
Bank Stock						

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS ... ... Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS ... Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Fridays. (Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visiters introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum, every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Kratky Baschik, the Hungarian Wizard and Musician. Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight o'Clock.
LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Hamilton's Diorama of Italy Open this evening.

THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL.—To-night—"Marta."
QUEEN'S THEATRE.—To-night—"A Winter's Tale;" "Dont Judge by Appearances;" to conclude with "Boots at the Swan."

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—MARCH 17.
Morning Tide, 7-22. Evening Tide, 7-57.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock p.m., and the Third Edition at 4 o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, March 10, amounted to 52,556 copies, making an average of 8,761 copies daily.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland ...	One and Six p.m., daily
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	Six p.m., daily.
Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, and India (Bombay) *via* Marseilles	Six p.m., March 18.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., (S)	
America New York, (S) ...	One p.m., March 19.
Constantinople ...	Six p.m., March 22.
America, Portland, Q ...	Ten a.m., March 22.
West Coast of Africa (Ll) ...	Six p.m., March 23.
America (Boston and Bermuda), (Q.)	Six p.m., March 25.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles	Six p.m., March 25.
India (Bombay) (S.), Spain and Portugal (S.), ...	One p.m., March 26.
Constantinople	Six p.m., March 26.
America (Portland) (Q.) ...	Ten a.m., March 29.
Newfoundland (G.) ...	Ten a.m., March 31.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

THE SATURDAY HERALD Of this day, March 17, contains the Latest News from France, Italy, Austria, India, China, America, &c. The War between Spain and Morocco; the Annexation of Central Italy to Sardinia; the Annexation of Savoy and Nice to France, &c.; Lord Campden and the recent Cork Election; Termination of the Builders' Strike in London; Mr. Gough's Farewell Lecture—Meetings in the Metropolitan Hall; Burglary and Robbery in Drogheda; British Exports to France; Presentation of an Address to Captain Sir F. Leopold M'Clintock; Repeal of the Paper Duty; Meeting of the Art Union of Ireland, the North and South Dublin Unions, Grocers' and Vintners' Society; Colonel White Unseated for the County of Clare; the Roscommon Election; Report of Military Prisons in the United Kingdom; Parliamentary Proceedings of the week; together with all Ecclesiastical, Legal, Military, Sporting, Naval, and Commercial Intelligence; also, all Fairs, Markets, and other interesting news of the week.

Price 3d., Stamped 4d.
SATURDAY HERALD OFFICE,
No. 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

MANLY SPORTS.
The Members of the several Cricket and Boat Clubs are respectfully informed that we are now prepared to execute their orders for Cricketing and Boating Suits, from the
REGISTERED WOOLLEN TWILLS,
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS
54, DAME-STREET.
Introducers of the SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS, 16s., thoroughly shrunk.

CLERICAL ATTIRE.
The great amount of support we have received during the past year, from the Clergy of Ireland has determined us to devote more than ordinary attention to the production of Clerical Attire.
Importing our Woollen Goods direct from the Manufacturers, and personally superintending every department of our business, we are enabled to produce first-class articles at prices usually paid for inferior garments.
Our present stock of superfine West of England Broadcloths and Doeskins, Oxford Cloths and Cassimeres, will be found unsurpassed in the trade.
We beg to subjoin a list of prices, for cash payment, and all orders we may be favoured with shall be promptly and carefully executed.

FIRST QUALITY.		SECOND QUALITY.	
Frock Coat,	£3 10 0	Frock Coat,	£2 15 0
Vest,	0 14 0	Vest,	0 12 6
Trousers,	1 10 0	Trousers,	1 5 0

BROWNE & PAYNE,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, MARCH 17.

WE have frequently commented upon the disgraceful state of the markets of Dublin, and the scandalous manner in which carcases are exposed for sale in the public streets. Compare any provincial town of England with the Metropolis of Ireland, and you will find in the one open, spacious, airy markets—in the other narrow, pestiferous, and noisome shambles. The butchers themselves have endeavoured to escape from the contagion. What is called Cole's-lane Market, for instance, has thrown off its branches into Britain-street, Denmark-street, and Moore-street. William-street Market has run up into one of the most crowded and fashionable streets of our city; and very lately sheep hung by the heels, and blood dripping, were exhibited in Grafton-street. The state of our markets is an absolute disgrace, not merely to our Corporation, but to the citizens of Dublin. We question if in any town in the British dominions, at home or abroad, anything so disgusting can be seen as our meat and vegetable shambles. Nothing could be more inconvenient, and at the same time so disgusting. The number of letters which have appeared in this journal from our fellow-citizens show fully how deeply the evil has been felt.

We appealed to the Corporation, but that magnificent body, or at least the majority of the body, has been elected by the "great unwashed," and thought its mission to consist in procuring for its constituents the sparkling decoction of the sewers of Newbridge and pits of glandered horses. Long debates took place in our Municipal Parliament upon the wickedness of somebody who would call himself Deputy-Governor, instead of Head-Turnkey. But, as to a public market, where the lady could purchase without disgust, and the poor could buy without inconvenience, all that each require—that was altogether too trifling a matter for the consideration of the Town Councillors of Dublin.

What the Corporation shrunk from attempting private enterprise is about to effect. We are authorised to state that a few individuals will erect a noble public market for the citizens of Dublin, on the plan of the great markets of the metropolis and Liverpool. The great difficulty which has hitherto interposed respects the site. A public market should cover, at least, two acres in such a city as this, and where were two acres to be had? The situation, besides, should be central, and easy of access from all parts of the city. Some of our correspondents proposed the purchase of Cole's-lane market, at the cost of £8,000; but, on inquiry, it was found that ten times the sum would be required before one stall could be erected. This difficulty, however, has been overcome in a most novel and ingenious manner. It is proposed to erect the market over the River Liffey, between Carlisle-bridge and the Metal-bridge. The extent secured by this plan will be nearly three and a half statute acres, or a length of 900 feet by 170 in width. The building, which is intended to be of highly ornamental architecture, will be erected on iron piles. The floor will be hermetically cemented, so that if the Corporation persist in neglecting the bed of the Liffey, no exhalations can poison the air of the market. In connexion with the undertaking it is proposed to widen Carlisle-bridge by sixty feet, and thus to make a grand entrance to the market, while providing for the safety of passengers between the North and South sides of the town. The navigation of the river, such as it is, will not be interfered with, and the appearance of the whole locality will be wonderfully improved. It is intended, also, to have slaughter-houses in the outlets on the plan of the Abattiers of Paris, and we shall no longer witness in the stall the calf bleeding slowly to death, waiting for the merciful stroke which is to end its misery.

The engineer selected is a gentleman of acknowledged ability, and money to the extent of £100,000 is forthcoming. We hope to lay before our readers the prospectus of the undertaking some time during the next week, and we know the proposition is one well worthy the cordial support of the citizens of Dublin.

CONSIDERABLE attention has recently been drawn to a clause in the Scottish Bankrupt Act, by means of which a debtor could proceed to a remote part of Scotland, and, after secreting himself for a fortnight, in order to comply with the required term of residence, could, by a simple process, pass through the court, and before his creditors in England and Ireland could be aware of it, again make his appearance free of debt. To obviate this state of things a short bill has been prepared, and brought in by the Lord Advocate and Sir George Cornewall Lewis, which provides that if in any case where sequestration has been or shall be awarded in Scotland, it shall appear to the Court of Session, or to the Lord Ordinary, upon a summary petition by the Accountant in Bankruptcy, or any creditor or other person having interest, presented to either division of the said court, or to the Lord Ordinary at any time within three months after the date of the sequestration, that a majority of the creditors in number and value reside in England or in Ireland, and that from the situation of the property of the bankrupt, or other causes, his estate and effects ought to be distributed among the creditors under the bankrupt or insolvent laws of England or Ireland, the said court in either division thereof, or the Lord Ordinary, may either recall the sequestration, or pronounce a judgment finding that the bankrupt shall not be entitled to obtain a discharge in the sequestration, but shall only be entitled to apply for, and obtain, a decree of *cessio bonorum*; and the said court in either division there f, or the Lord Ordinary, may grant such decree in the sequestration without requiring the bankrupt to bring a separate process of *cessio bonorum*.

The *Times* on the Deplorable State of the Kingdom of Naples:—

It is the fate of tyranny to move blind and spell-bound to destruction. Cruelty begets terror, and terror in turn impels to cruelty, until at last the madness of oppression reaches such a height that human nature can no longer endure it. There is a point of suffering at which the most slavish learn a lesson of manliness. Even supposing a community isolated from every other, and exposed without sympathy or assistance from its neighbours to the extreme of wrong, we may be sure that there is a point which the ruler cannot pass, and that either a revolution of the streets, as in France, or a revolution of the palace, as in ancient Rome and modern Russia, will bring relief to the oppressed. Still fairer are the hopes of a people whose evil case is known and is the subject of astonishment and indignation over all the world. In the present age it is impossible that even the most despotic Sovereigns can continue for ever to abuse their authority. In spite of all precautions, foreign ideas and foreign emissaries enter, and the ill-governed population are encouraged to a resistance before which, in the end, even the boldest King or Minister must quail.

If this were not so, the recent intelligence from Naples would carry despair to every heart. The state of that unfortunate country seems now to have arrived at its very worst. The young King is surpassing his father in bigotry and cruelty. The unhappy Neapolitans have been relieved from Tiberius only to find Caligula. As the freedom of Central Italy has been assured, the terror and violence of the Neapolitan Government have reached such a point that it is difficult to believe in the perfect sanity of the King and his agents. In Rome the Papal Government has committed many excesses, but Cardinal Antonelli is a mild and philosophic ruler, in comparison with the Neapolitan Ministers. In every letter the capital is described as subjected to a perfect reign of terror. In the heated imagination of the King the voting of the people of Central Italy is to be the signal for a rising in the Two Sicilies. The advance of the Piedmontese troops into Tuscany and the Romagna will, according to the Neapolitan politicians, be followed by an outbreak of all the Revolutionists in the States of the Church and in Central Italy. The only means of averting this catastrophe is to get rid of every leading Revolutionist, and, as in the mind of his Majesty "Revolutionist" and "Liberal" are convertible terms, the most extraordinary measures are being taken in the chief cities of the kingdom. The state of the capital has been fully described in our late correspondence from Naples. It is nearly four years since the excesses of the Government determined the English and French Sovereigns to withdraw their representatives, but this step, being followed by no active measures, has been totally disregarded by the Court of Naples. The representatives of the two countries are now the powerless spectators of crimes far greater than those which moved the anger of Napoleon and of Lord Palmerston's Government in 1856. Their advice is not asked, and it is coldly received when they volunteer it. The proceedings of the police are scarcely covered by the decent veil of secrecy; either the extremity of alarm or a cynical contempt for public opinion causes them to disregard all appearances, and to outrage every human right in the face of day. As is well known, the Neapolitan Government has been long intent on getting rid of every man of station or culture who is supposed to be infected with liberal opinions. It seems to have come to the conclusion that its own existence is incompatible with any degree of thought or aspiration in the people. Every man of education who does not form part of the machine of State is suspected of disaffection, and it may be said to lie on him to prove his loyalty by some servile act or some display of open partisanship with the ruling powers. For some time past, the process of weeding out all independent-minded men has been going on, and by threats or actual expulsion a number of the most eminent citizens of Naples have been banished from their country. Within the last few weeks, however, this process has increased in intensity. Men are suddenly arrested, and, without the proof of any crime, even without an accusation, they are hurried to prison, or placed on board ship to be sent out of the country. Not one here and there, not merely some busy correspondent of the Tuscan or Piedmontese Liberals, not merely some incautious talker at a *café*, but men of quiet lives and reserved character, men of professional eminence, averse from violent changes, and only anxious for some abatement of the cruelty and ferocity of the Government, are suddenly seized and hurried away, often without permission to communicate with their families. The deportations are sometimes made in mass. Our correspondent writes that a few days since fourteen persons were seized to be sent out of the country, and in seven cases the sentence was actually executed. Among them were men of the highest rank, and the only explanation which the police deigned to give was that their residence in Naples was incompatible with public tranquillity. But banishment is not the worst fate which can befal a Neopolitan Liberal. In Paris or London he lives a free man, he may hope to be presently joined by his wife and children, and he looks forward to the day when the present tyranny will be overthrown, or the ruler taught moderation by misfortune or the remonstrances of his neighbours. To the victim who is immured in one of the dungeons of the police no such consolations come. He must undergo the extremity of misery, oppressed by dirt, foul smells, villainous food, the insolence of gaolers, the society of the most infamous, and, if report speaks true, even the torture of the lash. His health may be ruined, and deliverance may come too late to restore him to his former self. This punishment is now inflicted on men against whom there is nothing more than a shadow of suspicion. Happy the man who only remains in these infected cells for a few days, or until his banishment has been decided upon! The terror at present prevailing in Naples is said to surpass anything even in the gloomy annals of the late reign.

No one can doubt that these monstrous crimes are sure to produce the very consequences they are intended to avert. After all, the Neapolitans are Italians, and though, perhaps, not so gifted intellectually as their northern countrymen, they have quick feelings, and, when roused, a fair amount of energy. If Machiavel had been the adviser of the young King, he would assuredly have advised him to make common cause with the Sardinian Monarch, and establish his power in Southern Italy by the same course which has made his rival the head of a great kingdom in the North. The folly of attempting to shut out the influences which now reign at Florence and Bologna must be evident to every mind not trained by the priests, courtiers, and the most ignorant of women. The King of Naples might, without parting with a shred of his power, without even giving a Constitution, have made himself a popular King, and held the balance between Sardinia and the Papacy. The merest concessions to natural justice, the abandonment of a system shocking to the most retrograde politicians in Europe, the restraining of a police against whose doings even Austria has protested, might have assured King Francis the opening of a prosperous and powerful reign. But a blindness which may be called judicial shuts out the path of honour and success. It would be a libel on humanity to suppose that his Government can remain unchanged. The day of retribution is probably at hand, and another Royal fugitive may soon give that warning to Kings which has been so often repeated in our times.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, MARCH 16.—Yesterday there was a rather improved tone perceptible, although not much business resulted. To-day's market is decidedly firmer than Tuesday last, both in cloth and yarns, but still not much actual business going on.

Fashionable Intelligence.

OSBORNE, MARCH 15.

Prince and Princess Leiningen left Osborne yesterday.

The Marchioness of Ely and the Hon. Horatia Stopford have arrived, as Lady and Maid of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

A deputation, consisting of Viscount Midleton, Sir Thomas Acland, Sir Thomas Buxton, Mr. Charles Buxton, M.P., Mr. E. Gurney, M.P., Mr. Abel Smith, M.P., Lord Calthorpe, Mr. Henry Sykes Thornton, Mr. J. Gurney Hoare, Mr. T. Fowell Buxton, Captain the Hon. F. Maude, Vice-Admiral Sir H. Hope, Mr. Russell Gurney, Mr. A. Mills, M.P., Mr. H. E. Gurney, Mr. Andrew Johnston, the secretaries of the Church Missionary Society, and the secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, had an interview with Viscount Palmerston yesterday.

Lord and Lady Calthorpe entertained a select party on Wednesday evening, at the family mansion in Grosvenor-square.

Lord and Lady John Russell entertained his Excellency the Saxon Minister, the Earl of Carnarvon, Count Strezlecki, Count Brandenburg, Count Corti, Count de Flahault and Hon. Miss E. de Flahault, Lady Katherine Valletort, the Dean of St. Paul's and Mrs. Milman, and a select party at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at their residence in Chesham-place.

The Duke of Rutland will entertain a distinguished circle at Belvoir Castle, at the close of the month, for the race meeting at Croxton Park. His Grace will arrive in London for the season early in the ensuing month.

THE CORK SQUABBLE.—The *on dit* is that a cheque has been given by somebody to pay the expenses of the Cork contest, Lady Campden having declared that if it was not done she would sell her jewels and pay them herself.

Viscount and Viscountess Sydney received the Marchioness (Maria) of Ailesbury, the Earl and Countess Stanhope, the Earl of St. Germans, the Earl and Countess de Grey and Ripon, Lord and Lady Wharncliffe, the Right Hon. Sidney and Mrs. Herbert, Hon. Spencer and Mrs. Ponsonby, Mr. H. Greville, &c., at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at their mansion in Cleveland-square.

Lady Molesworth had a dinner party, followed by an assembly, on Wednesday evening, at her residence in Eaton-square.

The Duke of Devonshire and Lady Louisa Cavendish will leave Holkar Hall in a few days, for Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry entertained at dinner, on Monday, at their mansion in Grosvenor-square, the Earl and Countess of Portarlington, the Right Hon. W. Cowper and Mrs. Cowper, Count Pahlen, Lady Victoria Noel, Mr. George Cavendish, and Mr. Swinton.

The Right Hon. B. and Mrs. Disraeli entertained at dinner, on Wednesday, at their residence, Grosvenor-gate, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duchess of Montrose, Lord and Lady

Lord REDESDALE protested against the reception of British ships of persons flying from a charge of high treason.

The Earl of MALMESBURY observed that British officers would be placed in a dangerous position if they were required to shelter political refugees.

The Duke of SOMERSET said that nothing would be done except to follow the precedent of former years, and receive such persons, with the view of removing them to a place of safety.

The Earl of DERBY observed that the duty of receiving political refugees belonged to periods of revolution, which could not be said of the present position of Naples.

Earl GREY thought the Government had done well to send out no special instructions, and hoped that nothing would be done to aggravate the difficulty of the position of the frontiers.

The Earl of CARNARVON called attention to the telegram announcing that Savoy was to be annexed to France, after a vote of the municipalities. This was a direct contradiction to the assurance of Count Cavour, in his former despatches, which declared distinctly that the annexation would not be proceeded with, except after consulting the people of Savoy and the Great Powers, and after paying due regard to the interests of Switzerland. It now appears that the Swiss Envoy had sent to M. Thouvenel, a protest against the annexation. He wished to know if the Government would afford any further information, and would lay the correspondence on the table?

The Duke of NEWCASTLE said that there was, no doubt, a great discrepancy between the statement of Count Cavour and the telegram alluded to. Of the latter he had no knowledge, and repudiated all responsibility regarding it. A despatch had been received from M. Thouvenel within the last six hours, and was an important one, and there had not been time for the Government to consider it. There had been no disposition to withhold information; indeed, more had been given than was consistent with diplomatic prudence. He appealed to the House to exercise discretion on this important subject. After a few words from the Earl of MALMESBURY, the subject dropped.

Earl ST. GERMAINS announced that her Majesty had appointed to-morrow (this day) to receive the addresses of the two Houses on the subject of the Commercial Treaty.

Some bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned at two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at four o'clock.

Mr. BRIGHT read a letter from Mr. Cobden, complaining of the statement made by Mr. Newdegate in that House, to the effect that he (Mr. Cobden) had been unduly influenced by the Emperor of the French, which statement he altogether denied.

Mr. NEWDEGATE made a further statement, in explanation of his allusion to Mr. Cobden.

In reply to various questions,

Sir C. WOOD said that he had offered to the British Museum such specimens from the East India museums as might be found conducive to the completion of the latter, which, before long, would be the most perfect in the world. The telegraphic communication was not yet complete from this country to India, but a telegraphic communication had this day been received in the city from Calcutta, dated 10th March. Steps were being taken to improve the communication with Central Asia, and with the North West provinces of China.

Mr. LANIGAN called the attention of her Majesty's Ministers to the treatment of the destitute Irish by Poor Law officials in England, with a view of checking the abuses which exist, and of assimilating the English Poor Law to that of Ireland, by which boards of guardians are compelled to grant relief to all who seek it, irrespective of the country to which they belong, there being no evidence required to establish their claims except the fact of their destitute condition. He declared the English and Scotch poor far better treated in Ireland than the Irish poor are in England, and gave an instance of the harsh treatment of the latter by English Poor Law officials.

Colonel DUNNE hoped, that the LAW of Settlement would be taken into consideration, with a view to its amendment.

Mr. VILLIERS said that the question of settlement was one which had perplexed statesmen for centuries, and could not, therefore, be gone into. As to the case quoted by Mr. Lanigan, he had seen an account in a Kilkenny newspaper, and had made inquiries in consequence. He found that the facts were greatly misrepresented, and that the conduct of the officials had been perfectly legal; at the same time, he admitted the law as it stood was extremely harsh, but attempts to amend it were frustrated mainly by the Irish members themselves.

Mr. S. HERBERT said that not only harsh, but illegal acts were committed by English authorities in their desire to get rid of Irish paupers. He believed that the case might be met by giving paupers a claim on the unions and not on the parishes.

Mr. MAGUIRE said that former bills had failed, because they fell altogether short of the purpose. This was a great question, which ought at once to be adequately met. The provisions at present for the removal of Irish paupers were most inhuman.

Mr. HALIBURTON asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if his attention had been called to the fact of the French Government having erected fortifications on the Island of St. Pierre?

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that the fortifications had been erected, but the opinion of the law officers had been taken, and it appeared that nothing had been done contrary to the Treaty.

Mr. KINGLAKE asked if there was any objection to lay upon the table the answer to Lord Bloomfield's despatch of the 3rd March, relative to the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France? He trusted that the noble lord would be able to contradict the sinister rumours during the last few days, and that it was not the fact that the Emperor of the French was proceeding to annex Savoy without consulting the Great Powers.

Sir R. PEEL, in warm terms, denounced the policy of the Emperor. The annexation was fraught with danger to the neutrality and independence of Switzerland. He had just received a telegraphic message, stating that Chablais and Fancigny were divided into districts and so thoroughly worked by French agents that the municipalities were ready to vote for the annexation to France. After referring to the dignified position taken by Prussia, he said all the other European Powers ought to resist this beginning of a series of aggressions which would soon be followed by claims on Belgium and the Rhenish Provinces. He expressed his opinion that Count Cavour himself had not willingly sacrificed Savoy. He contended that the King of Sardinia could not cede this territory without the consent of the Great Powers. The people of England did not desire to see Europe unsettled by a policy which could not be exaggerated. Therefore, in advocating the cause of Savoy, they were upholding the rights of nations and the peace of the world. He trusted, therefore, the Government would immediately make an energetic protest against this first step of France in the policy of those territorial aggrandisements, and by so doing, probably preserve many lives and millions of money.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the papers asked for were the substance of a conversation between Lord Bloomfield and the Foreign Minister of Prussia. With regard to the annexation he had had conversations with Count Bernsdorff on the subject, who agreed with the views he had himself held. Both at Berlin and Vienna the British Ministers had expressed their objections to the annexation, but he had not heard any satisfactory reply from Vienna. There were reasons to prevent Austria from moving in the present state of her relations with Sardinia. He had no reason to believe that any strong opposition would be received from those Governments. Count Cavour, after having said that Sardinia would neither sell nor exchange Savoy, now said that he could not oppose the wishes of the people. This, he thought, was a very unnecessary declaration, as there had been no discontent shown by Savoy against its present Government. At the same time, if the great Powers offered no objection, and the people of Savoy were willing, it would be difficult for the British Government to interfere. A despatch from M. Thouvenel to Count Persigny had just been communicated to him. It was a short one, and stated that the altered position of Italy demanded the attention of Savoy. He must say that he could not consider this a consultation of the Great Powers, but the whole despatch was of so much gravity and importance that it required the deepest attention. An answer had been drawn up, and if her Majesty approved of that answer, it would be laid before the House.

The motion for adjournment till Monday was then agreed to.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply,

Sir DE LACY EVANS moved a resolution condemning the attempt to force a passage to Pekin by force of arms, stating that though a military demonstration was now necessary, an attack on Pekin or conquest of territory would be impolitic and contrary to international law, and hoped, with her Majesty in the Royal Speech, that the acquiescence of the Chinese Government to our moderate demand would prevent the further shedding of blood.

Lord J. RUSSELL entered into a variety of explanations, stating the instructions given to Mr. Bruce, who was ordered to proceed to Pekin, there to demand the ratification of the Treaty, and if that were refused to demand an indemnification. As for his residence, it would be partly at Pekin and at Shanghai. As for the military demonstration, it was true that 40,000 men were to be sent out, for it was impossible, after what had passed, that Mr. Bruce could proceed to Pekin without an escort.

After some further discussion,

Mr. BRIGHT declared that Mr. Bruce shewed an utter want of judgment, and was unfit for his position; that the Treaty was a bargain for things not necessary; and contended that our conduct in China was contrary to the law of nations, and that we had no business with a resident Minister at Pekin.

Mr. S. HERBERT admitted that our proceedings in China had all along been in a wrong course; but the case that it was enforced.

Sir J. PAKINGTON complained that the Government had not acted up to their engagements of making a full statement of the future policy in China. He entered at length into the subject, contending that we were not justified in our attack on the Peiho, and therefore not justified in our present conduct. The Government was right in demanding the ratification of the Treaty; but if an apology for the Peiho affair was refused, we had no right to resort to arms to enforce it.

Mr. BRUCE defended Lord Elgin from the imputation cast upon him as to the affair on the Peiho.

Lord PALMERSTON, after sketching the instructions given to Mr. Bruce, said the barricades on the river were ostensibly erected against pirates. There was an official there, who told him that he must not go on, and he simply commenced removing the barricades, when the Chinese commenced the attack. The Russians had the right of the passage of the Peiho, and, as by the treaty we were on the footing of the most favoured nation, we had the right of the passage too. Mr. Bruce, therefore, was perfectly justified in the course he adopted. What would have been said if he had retired without attempting anything? If he had been in Mr. Bruce's place, he would have done the same.

Mr. WHITESIDE reprobated the policy of threatening the Chinese, and the hostile tone adopted by our authorities in China. He denied that Ambassadors had the right to go to war on their own account. The tone of Lord Palmerston would encourage future proceedings in the same objectionable line of conduct. He further reprobated the policy of forcing the way to Pekin at the hazard and cost of life.

After a few words from Mr. COCKBURN and Sir H. VERNEY, the resolutions were withdrawn, and the House went into Committee of Supply.

A vote of £850,000 was taken towards the expense of the China Expedition.

The Marriage (England and Ireland) Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Some bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned at a quarter past one.

BANK RETURNS.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT — Notes Issued, £29,049,615; Government Debt, £11,915,100; other Securities, £3,489,990; Gold coin, &c., £14,574,615. Total £29,049,615.

BANKING DEPARTMENT — Proprietors' Capital, £14,553,000; Rest, £3,732,233; Public Deposits, £9,271,338; Other Deposits, £13,030,840; 7-day, &c., £719,005.—Total, 41,306,416. Government Securities, £10,221,190; other Securities, £21,816,351; Notes, £8,543,610; Gold and Silver Coin, £725,263.—Total £41,306,416.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY PRODUCE MARKET, March 16.—Sugar—In consequence of a report in the early part of the week, of a contemplated reduction in duty in France, the market became rather unsettled and a fair business was done, the increased demand of holders preventing larger transactions. An advance of 6d. was paid on refining kinds, but the market has since become quieter and latest sales do not maintain the improvement—sales including 126 hhds Demarara at 39s to 40s per cwt; 8,800 mats Manilla clayed, 33s 9d ex quay, and 100 tons clayed at 33s 6d, and for arrival 14,980 mats unclayed at 33s 3d ex quay and cargo, 23,450 mats clayed at 28s 9d per cwt; floating conditions, landing weights for an outport. Coffee—Some public sales to-day of Jamaica, Ceara, and Costa Rica, but nothing done worthy of notice during the week. Tea—Some considerable parcels of medium to fine green out of recent arrivals placed at full rates; in other kinds little done, and unchanged prices. Rice—Bengal continues in good demand, and full prices realised; on low grinding descriptions, an advance of 3d to 6d obtained; little offering now at market rates. Other descriptions, no change. Saltpetre—Owing to advices by the Overland Mail of an imposition at Calcutta of an export duty of two rupees per maund; market excited, and prices advanced from 2s. to 3s. per cwt. Tallow—Fair inquiry, but holders anxious to realise; a reduction of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. was submitted to; quotations reduced accordingly.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, MARCH 16.—Sugar—Public sales are going on at stiff prices. Coffee firm. Tea market quiet, common congou quoted at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5½d. Rice—good demand fully 3d. dearer for the week. Saltpetre—less activity 3d per cent., offering at 44s. without finding buyers. Tallow qui t apt and March 58s, to 51s. 6d., April alone 57s. to 56s 6d; April to June, 51s. 6d.; October to December 52s.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Northamptonshire—10 to 1 agst Rattlebone (offered); 16 to 1 agst Weatherbound (taken); 20 to 1 agst First Lord, Sam Spode, and Tommy Noble (taken).

Derby—9 to 1 agst Buccanier (wanted); 10 to 1 agst Maidstone.

City and Suburban—12 to 1 agst Chere Ami (offered); 14 to 1 agst Homeward Bound (taken); 20 to 1 agst Comforter (taken); 30 to 1 agst Nucleus (taken); 33 to 1 agst Arcadne and Apollyon (taken); 30 to 1 agst Andover (taken).

Chester Cup—16 to 1 agst Viatka (taken); 20 to 1 agst Tame Deer (offered); 25 to 1 agst Satellite (offered); 35 to 1 agst Herne (taken); 40 to 1 agst Apollyon (offered); 50 to 1 agst the Greek (offered).

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—I read with pleasure the letter in your valuable paper, a few days ago, calling on the friends of the Church Education Society to subscribe to it. I would beg to suggest that if there was some place in the North portion of the city to receive subscriptions, I am sure it would be a means of increasing the funds, as many might be induced to pay in their subscriptions who would not take the trouble of going over to Kildare-street.—Yours truly, P. J. M.

March 16, 1860.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—It is right to inform you, and the public in general, of the trick now being played on Conservative ladies and gentlemen. One or two rather decently-dressed persons calls on a Conservative who has already given a proxy, with an account of his property, to a friend to vote for him out of the property, at the ensuing election for Poor Law Guardians. This trickster then states he was sent by the Conservative party to inform him that the person to whom the proxy has been given is in London, or in the country, or some such plausible excuse, and will not be in town in time to vote at the election, "What am I to do?" says the owner of the property—"I do not like my privilege to be lost." "Oh!" says the trickster, "I give a property vote; I have it registered on the books of the union, and the voting papers will be left at your house, and then you can vote for any person you like." The trick succeeds, and the dupe gives a new paper, which cancels the proxy he or she gives to their friend, and the new paper cannot be acted on, as it is incorrectly filled up intentionally, and the Conservative candidate loses the vote. Over thirty of these papers, containing 150 votes, have been obtained from gentlemen in the North Dock Ward alone, and await the decision of the Commissioners for administering the Poor Laws, whom the public will expect to do justice, and allow the proxies thus cancelled *by fraud* to be used, and the votes reckoned on the proxies as they originally stood, at the ensuing election.

The voting papers to be left at the houses of the ratepayers on Monday, 19th, should also be carefully attended to,—I am, yours, &c., &c. A RATEPAYER.

INQUESTS.

Dr. White held an inquest yesterday, upon the body of a woman, named Elizabeth Butler, aged 56 years, at her late residence, No. 13, Hoye's-court. John Henry Browne, landlord of the aforesaid house, deposed that, about eleven o'clock on Thursday morning, a Mrs. Dunn went to him, and told him that as she had not heard Mrs. Butler stirring in her room she suspected something had happened to her. Witness then opened the door and found deceased lying on the floor; she appeared to be several hours dead.

Catherine Dunn, residing in the same house, was also examined, and stated that the deceased had been ill for some time.

Surgeon Porter, being examined, deposed that he found no marks of violence on the body of deceased, and believed that she died from effusion on the chest.

Verdict accordingly.

Another inquest was held upon the body of Thomas Gilligan, aged 19 years, who was drowned in the Liffey on the 15th instant.

George Frazer, of 12, South Gloucester-street, deposed that he knew deceased, and saw him last alive about half-past seven o'clock, on Wednesday night, when he was under the influence of liquor; witness then parted with him on Burgh-quay, and heard no more of him until after eight o'clock same evening, when he heard screams uttered by some one while standing on Eden-quay; he then ran over towards the Liffey, but did not see anything; he also saw some parties putting off in a boat from a ship; they found a cap floating on the water, but did not find the person drowned.

Patrick Ryan deposed that he found the body of deceased in the Liffey on Thursday.

Surgeon Porter deposed that he examined the body of deceased, and believed that death resulted from drowning.

Verdict—"Found Drowned."

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

I was a passenger by the up express which left Belfast this morning at 7 a.m. On approaching Goraghwood station at decreasing speed, with the steam shut off, the engine and carriages ran off the rails, and after "bumping" over the sleepers and tearing up the gravel for 100 yards, came safely to a stand-still. No one was hurt, and no injury done the train. On examination, it was found that at this place a "siding" diverges, and a ballasting train was in process of loading from a cutting in a steep face of the hill. We had passed the "points" all right, but, on coming to where the second side rail parts from the main line, the moveable rail of the latter had not been replaced after the ballasting train passed in, and consequently the right wheel of our engine went through the opening, displaced the siding rail, and, with the carriages, stuck in the earth as described. Had we been travelling at a high rate of speed, or run off at the other side, where there is a precipice of forty or fifty feet fall, I might not have the pleasure of now addressing you. But still, possessing the power, I think I also have the right, on the part of the travelling public, to protest against negligence so wilful and culpable, which might have ended in a fearful and fatal catastrophe, and to demand some guarantee that our lives are not daily to be placed in jeopardy for want of common care on the part of railway companies and their servants. It would be more satisfactory to both parties than, after the mischief is done, to seek from a jury reparation for broken bones, or leave to our executors a legacy of the cash value placed upon our lives, unnecessarily sacrificed.

March 16th, 1860.

Assize Intelligence.

COUNTY CORK.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Cork, Friday, March 16.

COUNTY CROWN COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Christian.)

SHEEP STEALING.

Denis Mulcahy pleaded Guilty to having stolen three sheep, the property of Thomas Gallagher; sentence deferred.

LARCENY.

Anne Quirk was indicted for escaping from City of Cork Bridewell, and stealing two cloth jackets from Ellen M'Grath, at Queenstown. Found guilty; having been previously convicted of larceny, she was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour for the last nine months.

ASSAULT.

Patrick Slattery was indicted for assaulting Ellen Coleman. A verdict of manslaughter had been found upon an inquest, held a few days after the assault, upon the body of Ellen Coleman, who had died in the meantime; but the Crown now prosecuted for an assault only.

Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Q.C., and Mr. O'Hea appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Michael Barry defended.

It appeared that Ellen Coleman was a woman over sixty, and had devoted herself to fortune-telling and whiskey-drinking. She and the prisoner were fighting outside a public-house upon the 15th February. Dr. O'Sullivan was produced to prove that he examined the body after the death, and found marks of violence on her face and arm.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barry—Her lungs were much diseased; her intemperate habits would much accelerate the consequence of any injury done to her.

The jury found the prisoner Guilty of a common assault.

The Judge passed sentence. Considering the circumstances under which the assault was made, and the lamentable consequences to the unfortunate woman, who certainly died in consequence, he should sentence the prisoner to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, the period to run from the date of his committal.

SHEEP STEALING.

Thomas Dawby was indicted for stealing a sheep upon the 13th February last, the property of Denis Donoho.

The Crown prosecuted.

The prisoner was undefended.

Verdict of Guilty.

This not being his first offence, he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Honoria Teape was indicted for having in her possession a coat, the property of William Savage, which had been stolen from his house.

The Crown applied that the case should be postponed till the Quarter Sessions, on the 30th instant, in consequence of the unavoidable absence of a material witness.

His Lordship granted the application

(Before Mr. Baron Hughes.)

Baron Hughes proceeded to hear some civil bill appeals, previous to his taking up the city criminal business. The hearing of the appeals occupied the entire day.

COUNTY KILKENNY.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Kilkenny, Friday, March 16.

Lord Carlingford *v.* Brennan.

This was an action of ejectment on the title, to recover part of the lands of Swift's Heath, in this county. The usual proofs were given in evidence. It appeared that in 1856 the defendant was served with an alternative notice to quit on the 1st of May, 1859, provided his tenancy originally commenced on that day, but, if not, on the 1st of November, 1859. The ejectment was not brought till 1860. Lord Carlingford, when examined, admitted that he had received rent up to the 1st of November, 1859. Counsel for the defendant contended that the receipt of rent up to that day acted as a waiver of that notice.

The learned Judge then left to the jury the question—whether, in their opinion, the plaintiff had waived his notice to quit.

After some deliberation, the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. R. Armstrong and Flood. Counsel for the defendant—Messrs. Rollestone, Q.C., and Edward Johnstone.

The Queen *v.* Power.

In this case, which was tried on yesterday, the jury not having agreed to their verdict, remained locked up all night, and this morning, upon the evidence of Doctor James that one of the jurors was ill, and likely to suffer seriously from further confinement, his lordship discharged the jury. It is rumoured that eleven of the jury were for an acquittal.

Two other cases were tried, but the details are not fit for publication.

Lane *v.* Delany.

This was an appeal, under the following circumstances:—The defendant was the widow of James Delany, who had held 15 acres, as tenant from year to year, for several years. Upon his decease, about three years ago, his widow continued. She assigned seven acres to her brother, who paid to the plaintiff, as landlord, his proportion of rent, at the same time as the defendant paid hers. The defendant's brother assigned his seven acres to James Meehan, who lived ten miles from the lands. An ejectment on a notice to quit, for the 1st November, or the alternative, was brought against Bridget Delany for the 15 acres, before the chairman of the county. It appeared that Bridget Delany and her brother were the only parties served with the ejectment.—Dismiss below.

Mr. P. Scott, solicitor, appeared for the appellant.

Mr. E. Johnstone, for the defendant, relied upon the omission of service upon Meehan, who was in possession of part of the lands, in accordance with the 81st section of the Civil Bill Act.

Mr. Justice O'Brien postponed his decision till to-day, when he affirmed the dismiss below, on the objection raised by Mr. Johnstone.

Whelan *v.* Marshall.

This was an action for work and labour done at the rate of fourpence a day—secondly, for money lent by the plaintiff to the defendant. The plaintiff's wife, who is of weak intellect, having left her husband in America, came home and lived with her brother (the defendant). She alleged that the defendant had agreed to give her fourpence a day to work in his garden, and also that she had lent the defendant money.

This case is still at hearing.

COUNTY TYRONE.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Omagh, Friday, March 16.

CROWN COURT.

The Solicitor-General entered court at ten o'clock, accompanied by Sir J. J. Hamilton, Bart., High-Sheriff.

The commission was read by David Fitzgerald, Esq., Clerk of the Crown.

The Grand Jury were then sworn in the following order:—Hon. Robt. Lord Claud Hamilton, Hon. Stuart Knox, Sir J. M. Stewart, Bart.; Samuel Galbraith, Lieutenant-Colonel L. Conyngham, Captain Claud Houston, Robert Evatts, Captain W. C. Hamilton, Daniel Baird, George Burges, W. F. Black, Captain C. K. Colhoun, Thomas Auchinleck, Charles Boyle, H. L. Prentice, Captain F. Ellis, Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. J. M'Clintock, James Crowle, A. M. Lyle, John Little, John Cranston, Captain Dean Mann.

The Solicitor-General then addressed the Grand Jury. He said that, looking at the number of cases which appeared on the calendar, he was sorry to say he could not congratulate them on the usual absence of crime from their county. The cases were rather numerous; but this might result in a great measure from the circumstance that the Quarter Sessions were appointed to be held subsequently to the Assizes. Be that as it may, however, he was sorry to find that one or two of the cases to come before them were of a serious nature; but generally they are of a class resulting from private feeling, and do not indicate the prevalence of social disorder in the county. He did not, therefore, consider it necessary to address them particularly as to any of those cases.

The Grand Jury then retired.

COUNTY ANTRIM.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Belfast, Friday, March 16.

CROWN COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Ball and a Common Jury.)

In re J. M'Clelland.

This was an action to recover damages for injuries suffered by the plaintiff from the bite of a Newfoundland dog, belonging to the defendant. The particulars were published in our impression of yesterday.

His Lordship charged the jury last evening after our despatch had been forwarded.

They found a verdict for the plaintiff, with £5 damages and 6d. costs.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Joy, Q.C., and Harrison. Counsel for the defendant—Messrs. M'Mechan and Seeds, LL.D.

M'Donald and another *v.* Gardiner.

This was an action of ejectment on the title to recover possession of premises in Cromac-street, Belfast, and also for mesne rates.

A verdict was entered, by consent, for the plaintiff's referring the question as to the sum to be allowed for mesne rates to Andrew Vance, Esq.

Counsel for the plaintiffs—Messrs. Ferguson, Q.C., and Close.

For the defendant—Mr. Joy, Q.C.

This having concluded the petty jury cases,

His Lordship adjourned the court.

Judge Ball left for Dublin this morning by the 12 o'clock train.

RECORD COURT.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and a Special Jury.)

J. T. Carter and S. Martin *v.* the Promoter Assurance Company.

This was an action to recover the sum of £500, being the amount of a policy of insurance effected in the month of May, 1855, by the plaintiffs, with the Promoter Assurance Company, on the life of a Mr. John Stevenson, of Dungannon, since deceased.

The defendants declined to pay the amount of the policy, on the ground that the statements as to the health and habits of Mr. Stevenson contained in the declaration, on the faith of which the policy was granted were misrepresentations, and also on the ground that the referees named in the proposal for the policy had knowingly misrepresented the state of facts to which they had borne testimony.

There were nine issues submitted to the jury.

The case was still at hearing when this despatch was forwarded.

Counsel for the plaintiffs—Messrs. Joy, Q.C.; Miller, Q.C.; and Meade. Agent—Mr. Johns.

Counsel for the defendants—Messrs. R. Andrews, Q.C.; Ferguson, Q.C.; Harrison, and Hamill. Agent—Mr. Flood.

There is only one other case for trial at these assizes—namely, Carter and another *v.* the Albert and Times Assurance Company.

BANKRUPTCY COURT—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

In re J. M'Clelland.

The bankrupt in this matter had been a flax spinner in Dungannon. The meeting was for the purpose of considering the signing of the certificate. There was no opposition, and the court granted an immediate certificate.

Agent for the bankrupt—Mr. Thomas Geoghegan.

In re Strain and Langlands.

The bankrupts carried on business as grocers in the city of Cork. The meeting was for surrender, proof of debts, and choice of assignee. The bankrupt surrendered; a number of debts were proved; and Mr. Adam Woods was appointed assignee.

Agent to the commission—Mr. J. D. Meldon.

Agent for the bankrupt—Mr. J. Perry.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS—THURSDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.

Lord TAUNTON moved that the House concur in the address to the Queen that had come up from the Commons on the subject of the Commercial Treaty. That Treaty had been brought up with the almost unanimous consent of the House of Commons, and the hearty concurrence of the industrious and manufacturing classes from all parts of the United Kingdom. The commercial relations, unfortunately, of France and England had not hitherto been in proportion to their relative resources, and he considered that if the Treaty could in any way promote the further development of those resources, it would be the duty of their lordships to agree to the address. Although he did not believe that treaties of commerce would prevent nations from going to war, still, where great and common interests existed between two countries war was not so likely to break forth upon slight and petty irritations. Having stated the circumstances under which the Treaty was concluded, he proceeded to review its various articles, and first those relating to the French engagements—which he expressed his conviction would be carried out in the fairest and frankest spirit. He attached the greatest importance to what was called "the favoured nation clause," which would benefit to a very great extent the manufacturers of this country by allowing them to compete in those articles in which they were best able to excel all other nations. He then passed in review the engagements of the English Government, and defended Mr. Gladstone against the charges which had been made against him for repealing duties while he increased the income-tax. The article upon coal had been much attacked, because no export duty had been placed on coal; but if we tried to establish a monopoly in coal, the consequences would be that we should only force our present purchasers either to go elsewhere, or to develope new coal mines in other parts of the world. In regard to the predicted damage which would ensue to the shipping interest, he utterly repudiated such an idea. The shipping interest was so intimately connected with the trade of the country that it was impossible we could export to a great extent without the ships necessary for exporting benefiting by it. Having reviewed the Treaty in a commercial view, he considered it in its political and social consequences. He expressed his opinion that it would bind France and England in closer bonds of amity, and that, while it conciliated France, it equally conciliated all other nations, by extending to them the same advantages. In the present disturbed state of Europe, when it was impossible to predict what might occur in a given period, it was particularly necessary for this country to do all it could to maintain friendly relations with all nations, but particularly with France; and what better means could be adopted for such an end than to prove by the example of England that prosperity would mutually ensue by following the principles laid down in the Treaty?

The Earl of CORK seconded the motion.

The question having been put,

Earl GREY rose and said—Having, in common with your lordships, listened to the able speeches which have been addressed to us by the mover and seconder of this motion, I regret that I cannot concur in the language they have used, nor give my vote in favour of the motion they have submitted. Let me first say that, in voting against this motion, it is far from being my intention to offer any obstacle to this Treaty coming into operation, much as I disapprove it. It seems to me that it is now too late to attempt to resist the carrying out of the Treaty; but I say that this address is not necessary to give validity to the French Treaty. The assent of Parliament is undoubtedly required to certain items, but that assent can only be given by an Act of Parliament sanctioning the reduction or abolition of duties which this country has pledged itself to reduce or to remit. Bills for that purpose will, no doubt, in due course be brought forward, and I entertain no doubt that your lordships, wisely following your usual practice of not interfering with matters of that kind coming from the other House, will give your assent to those bills. When you have done that you have done all that is necessary to bring the Treaty into operation. I venture to appeal with confidence to the noble and learned lord on the woolsack to confirm what I have said. Then, if the address is not required to give validity to the Treaty, what is its effect? Its effect is simply to express in the most solemn and formal manner your lordships' complete approval of the Treaty, both of its general policy and of its details. The question we have now to consider is this, whether this House is not merely to abstain from opposition to the Treaty, but is to declare its approval, and thus share with the Ministers of the Crown and the other House the responsibility for the agreement entered into with France, by proclaiming that in our opinion the Ministers of the Crown have acted wisely in this matter. I, for one, as entertaining a directly opposite opinion, find it utterly impossible to give my vote in favour of an address which, in such unqualified terms, expresses approval of the Treaty. I will give my reasons for that opinion, but, in the first place let me say I do not think this Treaty can be considered by itself, but must be considered as an essential part of the general financial arrangements of the Government. (Hear, hear.) I am justified in so considering it, for when the fact of the Treaty was first announced the Government refrained for several days from placing it before either House, notwithstanding the extreme anxiety of the country to know its terms, but they withheld it until it could be explained in the chief House as an essential part of the general financial scheme of the Government. I do not complain that that course was taken, but, on the contrary, think it was quite proper, as the Treaty is inseparably connected with the Budget. The Treaty imposes upon us the necessity of making a large sacrifice of revenue, and before we can judge whether it was wise to make such sacrifices we must know how the deficiency thus created is to be supplied, and the general financial arrangements of the Government. I therefore feel not offer any apology to the House for venturing to trouble your lordships with some remarks upon the general financial arrangements of the Government, and stating why it is that I object to the scheme they have laid before us. Let me assure your lordships that, although I shall make some remarks upon the Budget, I do not intend to trouble you with a long array of figures and details, but shall confine myself to considering the leading features of the scheme, for I cannot but feel how unavailing I am in that skill and eloquence which are so conspicuously displayed by the expounder of the scheme in the other House, and which make long and complicated statement, dealing with a vast variety of subjects, and embracing a large mass of figures, so clear and interesting to all who had the good fortune to hear it. (Hear, hear.) The first remark that I must make upon the financial scheme is, that in my opinion it was very happily designated "an ambitious Budget." It is eminently ambitious, for the Government having to deal with a state of things in which the ordinary balance between expenditure and receipts could not easily be maintained, it was bold of them to begin by increasing the difficulty, and making a large reduction of taxation. (Hear, hear.) The Government proposes that indirect taxation to the amount of the best more than £3,900,000 should be remitted. They calculate that by increased consumption of some articles, the duties upon which are only reduced, by the imposition of new charges, and by a saving in our establishments, that first loss will be reduced by £1,800,000; and that consequently the nett loss to the revenue will be about £2,100,000. That loss arises mainly from the remission of duties upon wine, brandy, and silk, the loss upon other items of comparatively minor importance being balanced by new charges to which I see no objection. The Treaty and the scheme connected with it effect a reduction of duties to the extent of more than £2,000,000, mainly, as I have said, upon the articles of wine, brandy, and silk. We have no surplus, and it is impossible at present to bring our expenditure much below the existing amount. Therefore, if more than £2,000,000 of duties be remitted, that loss must be made good in one of two ways. Either we must anticipate our resources, and effect, either directly or indirectly, some transaction in the nature of a loan, or we must create new taxes. Now, as to change of taxation, I was much struck by the force of a remark that fell, I believe, from my noble friend behind me—(Lord Monteagle)—than whom no one has greater knowledge and experience upon this subject. He expressed an opinion that change of taxation was also always attended by inconveniences, because the various interests in the country gradually get accustomed to their burdens, and I know how to bear them, and make their arrangements accordingly; but when an old tax is removed and a new one substituted, even if the change is to some extent an improvement, yet it inflicts great hardship and inconvenience at first. The conclusion to be drawn from this is, that change of taxation ought not to be lightly undertaken. Each succeeding year the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been enabled to come down to Parliament and to state that the extraordinary productiveness of the revenue has exceeded even the most sanguine anticipations which were entertained, and that the revenue was growing almost beyond what was believed to be possible. So much have trade and industry improved in all their branches, that we are congratulated not only by her Majesty's Ministers, but on every side, on the extraordinary prosperity of the country. Trade and manufactures are not limited by any want of demand, or by the difficulty of discovering profitable markets, but only by the difficulty of finding hands enough to work the machinery, and raw material in sufficient quantity for that machinery to be employed. (Cheers.) Is that, I say, a state of things in which it is necessary to hazard a great and perilous experiment on the credit of the country? (Hear, hear.) But, then, we are told there is a reason for this change; and I must say that in all my experience in Parliament, which is now a pretty long one, I never heard a reason adduced for a great measure of this nature which is so nearly farcical as that which has been brought forward in this instance. We are told, indeed, that the country has been long looking forward to the period when the Long Annuities should expire, in the hope and confident expectation that great relief from taxation would then be afforded, and that we are bound not to disappoint the expectations so entertained. I quite concur in thinking it natural that the country should have anticipated considerable relief from its burdens, and it is greatly to be regretted that those expectations should be disappointed. But I want to know how, under present circumstances, it is possible that those anticipations should be realised. We are told that in the present year £2,100,000 of the charge for the debt will be struck off; but new charges for a very much larger amount have come upon us. (Hear, hear.) We gain £2,100,000 by the falling in of the Long Annuities, but we have to pay £1,400,000 for additional interest on the loans contracted during the Russian war. This will swallow up two-thirds of the melting plum which the people have been so long looking forward to; and the remaining third will go a very small way, indeed, towards meeting the increased expenses to which we have subjected ourselves, which do not appear to have exerted any serious opposition in Parliament, and which will be evident if we compare our present financial state with what it was a few years ago. Under these circumstances, much as it may be regretted, I say it is impossible we can fulfil the expectations which have existed, and we are not in a position to afford relief. To urge, therefore, that it is necessary to remit taxation because it was expected that we should do so in the present year, is not an argument, but a fallacy. Let me ask your lordships what would be thought of a man acting on this principle in private life? (Hear, hear.) I will suppose a gentleman with a very good estate, but burdened with a very heavy life annuity; he has long groaned under the burden, and has promised himself that whenever it expired he would make some additions to his establishment which would contribute very greatly to his comfort. No doubt, to a person in this situation it would be a very great disappointment if, when the life annuity fell in, he found that from other circumstances new charges to a large amount had come upon him. But what should we think of the good sense of such a man who in this situation was to say, "I have always promised myself, when I got rid of this detested annuity, that I might indulge my fancy for something on which my heart was very much set; the time has now come, and, though it is perfectly true that from other causes my means have diminished instead of increased, and I am less able to afford myself this gratification than at the time when I formed the resolution to do so, still I cannot and will not refuse myself the indulgence, and I will provide for the increased expenditure by some arrangement that will affect my property, which I have been hitherto too prudent to encumber"? Yet that is precisely the course which her Majesty's Ministers have advised us to adopt. (Cheers.) These wine and paper duties have over and over again been brought under the consideration of Parliament. Successive Chancellors of the Exchequer, and among them the distinguished gentleman who now holds that office, have concurred in earnestly pressing on Parliament that they ought not to meddle with these taxes; not because they were free from objection—for my part I never yet heard of a tax which was free from objection—(laughter)—but on the ground that the revenue could not afford to sustain the loss, and that no less injurious tax could be imposed in their stead. And yet we are told by one of those very Chancellors of the Exchequer that now, forsooth, when we are less able than formerly to repeal those duties, because it happens that the Long Annuities have fallen in, which have been more than counterbalanced by new expenses, we are bound to please the nation by a large reduction of indirect taxation. My lords, I confess it seems to me that to deal with the people of this country on such a principle is to treat them like children, and not like sensible men who are capable of forming a sound view of their own affairs. It was, however, necessary to look forward, and to consider what would be the probable effects of the remission of these taxes. There were fortifications to be built; there was a war in China most inadequately provided for by the present estimates, which would exercise a decided effect on the Budget of 1861. Parliament, in 1861, would have to deal with a deficiency of probably £10,000,000. How was such a deficiency to be met? Not by indirect taxes, because the Budget has abolished them; not by increased Customs duties, because the present Treaty with France would preclude such a course. He could not concur with Lord Taunton that the Treaty was the best means of ensuring the friendship of the two nations, as it would create in the minds of the French people the idea that French industry was sacrificed to England to promote political objects. The contrast of the advantages was by no means in favour of this country, for, while French shipping was placed on the same footing

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The address of the Governor, Orso Serra, to the province of Savoy, will reach you. It simply expresses the regret which the King will feel on parting with that territory; but leaves the inhabitants at perfect liberty to annex themselves to France, if so minded, the terms used towards that friendly Power being most courteous. The prefect of Annecy has put forth a similar document.

The Prince de Ligne, President of the Belgian Upper House, has arrived at Marseilles, from a visit to the Pope. Pio repeated to him, what requires no iteration, that he will reform nothing nor concede an inch unless his confiscated estate is handed back at discretion, to have and to hold without let or hindrance. With impracticable folks what can be done? The Romagnols are just as obstinate on the other side of the question, and have voted *en masse*, as you learn by telegram, for junction with North Italy.

Our ambassador at Naples, Hon. Mr. Elliott, has interfered on behalf of Zir, the proprietor of the Hotel Vittoria, and his efforts have gained the liberation of that honest and worthy person. The French envoy, Baron Brenier, has summarily insisted on the enlargement of a lawyer, one Caciaci, officially connected with his embassy as legal adviser. Baron Tarella has been arrested simply because he is a relative of Salicetti, now at Paris, at one time Minister of Murat, the fear of whose dynasty is awfully felt by this wretched court, not without cause.

The tenure of the Bourbon Crown in that part of the Peninsula is not worth three years' purchase, nor is the remainder of the pontificate territory in a less precarious position, unless a guarantee can be had from the Great Powers of Europe. Now such guarantee can only follow the formal surrender of what is already irrevocably lost. The Sybil has already proferred the volume containing that arraugement, and the offer has been rejected; when that mystic personage comes again with a fresh proposal, there will be a notable diminution in the contents of her "*opuscule*."

The Sovereign of Mecklenburg-Strelitz is on the point of death; he is the senior of all the princes in Europe, being 81, and his sister was our last British Queen, Adelaide. His son and successor is blind, which is unfortunately the case with the King of Hanover also. I gather this news from Austrian papers, but it seems that those organs do not recognise an older Sovereign still, viz:—Milosch Obrennovitch, ruler of Servia, who is despaired of, but whose title to govern being based on popular suffrage is not fully acknowledged at Vienna.

The "Wellington Despatches" form a valuable record, but will not stand comparison, at least in bulk, with the "Correspondence of the Great Napoleon," now in the press, and reaching to the formidable figure of 40 volumes. Government, by public appeal, has got together no less than 25,000 distinct notes, orders, and instructions from his pen.

ITALY.

"The Prince and Princess de Ligne," says a letter from Marseilles, "arrived here a few days ago from Rome, and left for Brussels. The Prince, who is President of the Belgian Senate, was, when at Rome, received by the Pope, and his Holiness, in conversing with him on the affairs of the day, declared anew that he neither could nor would cede Romagna, nor consent to a Piedmontese Vicariate being established there. He said, moreover, that the only Vicariate he would consent to would be one held by one of its own subjects, and which would leave his sovereignty untouched; and that it was only on that condition he would accord reforms. Such is the last word of the Court of Rome! The Pope himself does not hope that such conditions, to which the insurgent provinces will always be opposed, can be accepted; and he repeats on all occasions that he is prepared to undergo captivity, or even martyrdom."

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, MARCH 12—The official and semi-official Austrian papers give the public to understand that there has recently been a *rapprochement* between the two great German Powers; but persons who are invariably well informed on federal matters state that Austria and Prussia are as disunited as ever. This Cabinet would fain persuade the Berlin Government to give a binding promise in respect to Venetia; but Prussia is said to have declared that she is not bound by the federal tie to support Austria in Italy. Men in office frequently hint that Austria will not assist Prussia, should she be attacked on the Rhine, "unless she consents to guarantee Venetia;" but this is mere talk. Should Austria be attacked in the Southern Tyrol, Prussia would be obliged to render her assistance, but Venetia is not federal territory, and consequently this Government cannot reasonably expect the Berlin Cabinet to promise to assist in its defence. Prince Metternich for many years managed to persuade his foreign colleagues that the peace and safety of Europe would be endangered if the power and influence of Austria were not felt to the very toe of the Italian boot, but four of the five Great Powers have at length come to the conclusion that the continual disturbances in Italy are to be attributed to the violent attempts made to uphold a faulty system. The speech recently made by M. von Vincke in the Prussian Diet has greatly exasperated the Austrians, and men of influence in this country have expressed their "indignation and disgust" that M. von Schleinitz did not call the defender of the aggressive policy of Sardinia to order. It is reported that Count Rechberg has promised the Swiss Government to back its claim to the neutral territory of the Savoy, should that province be ceded to France. In political circles it is related that a separate correspondence relative to Savoy is no r going on between England, Prussia, and Russia; and it is not unlikely that such is really the case, as Austria appears to be resolved not to take part in any step which could give umbrage to France. By the *Gazzetta di Venezia* we learn that Victor Emmanuel, in his letter to his Holiness, expressed a wish to occupy the Romagna, the Marches, and Umbria "for reasons of strategy." The reply is said to have been a very unfriendly one. The Ultramontanists in this city relate that the heavier ban of the Church will be laid on Victor Emmanuel as soon as he proceeds to the annexation of the Romagna. At the same time a memorial will be sent to all the European Governments, in which the Emperor Napoleon will figure as the accomplice of the King of Sardinia.

AN AUSTRIAN AUCTION.—Either the Hapsburgs are selling off, or a most impudent hoax is in progress. We find an advertisement in the columns of a contemporary announcing that an English auctioneer has received instructions to sell, on the 29th proximo, a "valuable and important collection of ancient arms and weapons of war from Hungary." It is announced that these were obtained at the disarming of Hungary, and were purchased by the present proprietor, a gentleman of Liverpool, from the Austrian Government. The collection, we are told, is very complete, for it consists of many thousand stands of arms, and contains everything in the shape of a weapon which could be found in the country. Here we have the spear for the Hungarian national standard, with the famous date of 1848, the halbert-heads and spear-heads used by the insurgent peasantry, and what are called "liberty weapons," no doubt implements of the rough-and-ready sort. The disarmament must have been very complete, for we find in the list even Court swords with fine rapier blades, and handles carved and worked in gold and silver—surely rather *armes de luxe* than weapons dangerous to tyrants. The duelling pistols in proper hands might have done service, but surely the "ancient match and wheel locks, inlaid with ivory and mother-o'-pearl, with Albanian barrels beautifully inlaid with gold," could scarcely have inflicted much damage on the Tyrolese Jagers. Modern science has contrived, too, to draw the teeth of the "ancient forms of ordinance," but the Austrian agents seem to have been of opinion that they could not, without danger to Cæsar, be left in the possession of Hungarian Oldbucks. Antique Styrian rifles, courteaux de chasse, with ancient blakes, dated 1279, Albanian scimitars, blunderbusses, fowling-pieces—everything, in short, in the shape of a weapon which could be found in Hungary, has been seized by the Austrian Government, and in due course sold to W. J. Grazebrook, Esq., of Liverpool. This is to hang the carpets out of the windows of the Burg Palace with a witness! The process is painfully suggestive of "Going, going, gone!"

A communication from Turin, in the *Constitutionnel*, says:—"Preparations are being made to celebrate with extraordinary pomp the proclamation of annexation. The members of the Provisional Governments will come to Turin to present their homage to the King. MM. Farini and Ricasoli will be on this occasion named, the former, as already announced, Minister of the Interior, and the latter, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, a department of the Government which is about to be re-established. M. Salvagnoli will probably be made Minister of Justice; and another department, that of Marine, is, it is said, about to be created, which will be given to M. Elona, of Genoa. The Municipal Council is getting up a solemn reception for the occasion, and at a meeting held yesterday an address was voted to the King, in which a strong desire is expressed of seeing his Majesty accept the annexation and defend it against all opposition, and for which purpose the Council declares its readiness to support the most serious sacrifices. This movement will extend to every part of the kingdom. It is presumed the annexation will be effected without difficulty. Sardinian troops have been, within the last few days, massed on the frontiers, ready immediately to occupy Central Italy. The troops of the Provisional Governments will keep garrison in the old States. In spite of this provision, every necessary measure has been adopted to support a struggle, should such take place. Barracks have been converted into military hospitals; the Intendance has been increased in number and sent to the frontiers, and large supplies of provisions and of military stores and ammunition have been collected. Will not the neighbouring provinces—the Marches, Ombria, and Venetia—feel the effect of this great event? It would be unjust to render Sardinia responsible if a conflict were to arise; and a conflict, even with Austria, would not be unpopular here, but quite the contrary. Count Cavour is not ignorant of that circumstance, and governs in consequence"

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO CAPTAIN SIR LEOPOLD M'CLINTOCK, R.N., LL.D., BY THE UNIVERSITY ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL ASSOCIATION.

The president and members of the association presented their fellow-member, Captain M'Clintock, with an address, thanking him for the services he has rendered towards advancing the knowledge of Arctic Zoology and Botany, accompanied with a presentation of 21 volumes of the new "Encyclopedia Britannica," beautifully bound in morocco, the first volume containing the following inscription:—"Presented with an address by the President and Members of the Dublin University Zoological and Botanical Association, to Captain Sir F. Leopold M'Clintock, R.N., LL.D.—Friday, 16th March, 1860." The ceremony took place in the Examination Hall at one o'clock. There was a numerous attendance, including a considerable number of ladies. Amongst those present were—Right Hon. Joseph Napier, Lord Chancellor, Lord Justice of Appeal, the Rev. the Provost, Rev. Dr. Todd, Dr. Harvey, President of the Society; Rev. A. M. Pollock, A.M.; Rev. Dr. Hart, S.F.T.C.D.; Rev. Dr. Townsend, S.F.T.C.D.; Rev. Professor Jellett, Rev. Professor Haughton, Rev. Dr. Butcher, Dr. E. P. Wright, Rev. F. O'Meara, Dr. Minchin, Dr. Stokes, Dr. Banks, Rev. Dr. Smith, Gilbert Saunders, Frank Thorpe Porter Mr. Hennessy, Professor Marani, Rev. R. Carmichael, F.T.C.D.; Mr. Du Noyer, Mr. Nunn, solicitor; Hercules M'Donnell, Esq.; Edward Blackburne, Esq.; — Handcock, Esq.; — Jameson, &c.

Shortly after one o'clock, Captain M'Clintock arrived, and was received with loud cheering.

The chair was occupied by Dr. HARVEY, President of the Society.

Dr. Barker, the secretary, having read the minutes of the last meeting,

The Rev. Dr. Todd rose to move the presentation of the address, and, after some prefatory remarks, said—It is not necessary for me, in moving the presentation of this address, to revert to the public services of our distinguished countryman, Captain M'Clintock, inasmuch as these services have been acknowledged and recognised by the English nation, by the British Parliament, and more recently by the honour so graciously and worthily conferred upon him by the hands of her Majesty. (Cheers.) Perhaps I ought to apologise for the apparent presumption of the step which this association is taking to-day, in endeavouring to swell by our humble voice the note of praise with which Captain M'Clintock has been everywhere received. He has been an old member of this association, and has always taken a lively interest in its welfare. He has, in fact, endeavoured by every means in his power to promote the object the society has in view, of cultivating amongst the students of this University a scientific taste, but particularly a taste for those sciences from which the association has derived its name. (Hear, hear.) I believe I am correct in saying that one of the first, if not the very first, scientific communication which Captain M'Clintock sent home from the dreary land in which he gathered his laurels was a paper to be communicated to this association. Therefore, we will not be accused of presumption if we attempt to greet him on his coming home. (Hear, hear.) In his condescending to accept this address, and the small present which accompanies it, he is doing much more honour to us than we can do to him. (Hear, hear.) We will hail him as a friend, as a member of the association, and also as a member of our University—in fact, I was going to say we should hail him as an Irishman, but I don't know that we have any right to appropriate him to ourselves, as he has become public property. (Hear.) He is the property of the empire, and the fame which he has attained is now an integral portion of that fame and glory which surround the Crown of Great Britain. (Loud cheers.) I would wish the time had arrived when the distinction between English and Irish might be forgotten, and when every subject of the realm might be deemed entitled to such promotion as his merit might deserve. That time, unfortunately, has not yet arrived. The icy barrier of prejudice that once separated us has shown symptoms of breaking, and I must say that such men as Capt. M'Clintock have done more, perhaps, to undermine it by their deeds than any others. (Cheers.) The competitive system of examination has also shown the world what Irish lads can do when they get fair play. (Cheers.) That icy barrier once rendered it difficult for an Irishman to obtain promotion even in his own country, but happily it has now given way, and it is generally admitted that there ought to be a reciprocity. Unfortunately in many departments both of Church and State the reciprocity is still all on one side. I do not say this in any spirit of bigoted nationality; but, nevertheless, I must confess to this weakness, that I do bear with pride and pleasure that Celtic patronymic which adorns the name of more than one of our Arctic heroes. (Cheers.) It shows that the spirit of enterprise once so characteristic of our Celtic forefathers still forms an essential ingredient in our modern Celtic blood. (Hear, hear.) That spirit of enterprise and adventure led the ancient ecclesiastics to carry the sound of the Gospel into the most distant regions—to penetrate the dark forests of Caledonia, and compel the barbarous and savage Picts to reverence and do homage to Christ. (Loud cheers.) It led them also to the still more barbarous, or equally barbarous, land of Saxony, to entice them from the worship of Thor and Wodin, to the homage and worship of the only true God. (Cheers.) It led them into the forests of Germany, it led them to plant in many parts of Europe, in Switzerland, in Gaul, in Italy, and amongst the Alps, seminaries of learning, monasteries of religion, and universities, many of which yet remain and bear testimony to their Irish origin. In the libraries of some of them are manuscripts, chiefly of the ninth century, with Irish glossaries, which long lay dormant like seed in the earth, but are now bringing forth a crop of Irish scholars in the midst of Germany who put to the blush our native students of that name. (Cheers.) But the spirit to which I allude was not altogether confined in ancient times to missionary enterprise—(hear, hear)—as we have traces, too, of what may very well be called scientific research, for it was so as far as the lights of the age permitted. I will trouble you with only two examples: one is that of a person named Dicuil, the author of a curious treatise, called "De mensura orbis terris." The glory of its publication, Ireland as usual *incuriosa suorum*, was permitted to be appropriated by German and Italian scholars. In that treatise the author tells us he was an Irishman, and that he undertook his travels for the purpose of geographical research. The book is a curious specimen of an ancient scientific note, and bears undoubted marks of authenticity, and is written in the most genuine Hibernian Latin. The other instance to which I referred is that of the great St. Brendan, whose celebrated voyage is known to most persons. He has left no personal narrative of his travels, and the accounts which we have are, unfortunately, so loaded with ridiculous fable, that they have thrown a doubt over the whole history of his adventures. Nevertheless, there may be a substratum of truth, and, if so, there is good reason to think that St. Brendan was the first discoverer of America. The story is that he set sail (if he had a sail) from the base of that mountain in the county Kerry which still bears his name, steered due West, and at length arrived at a land which he conceived to be an island. The story relates that he and his companions—for it is said he had sixty companions—undertook the exploration of the coast of this supposed island, and were unable to establish its insular character. Though he was obliged to abandon the attempt, he still regarded it as an island, and the conclusion he drew from his failure was, that it was a very large island. The old chronicle states that during his absence from his native country, he celebrated seven Easters. When returning he was driven from his course to some Northern island, probably the Shetland or Orkney Islands. At length he returned home; became the founder of "monasteries," and the author of a monastic rule, which, in that ascetic age, was followed by multitudes. To estimate the real amount of adventure in this voyage, we must bear in mind what was the state of naval architecture in the West of Ireland at that remote period. I know my friend Captain M'Clintock thinks nothing of an iceberg, or of an avalanche; he makes himself comfortable at 80 degrees below freezing point, and despises a snowstorm of a hyperborean region; but how would he like a trip to New York in a Connemara "curragh," probably without sails, and certainly without a magnet, but guided only by the stars of heaven? (Hear, hear.) It is difficult to conceive that St. Brendan had the power of using any better sort of craft. The skin-covered boat still employed by some of our adventurous fishermen in the West of Ireland was, in all probability, all that he could obtain and whether it can be imagined that in such a craft he could have made a voyage to America or not, I cannot say; but this, at least is certain, that whatever boat he had was immeasurably inferior to that good ship, the Fox, in which Capt. M'Clintock has earned his fame. (Applause.) The discovery made by St. Brendan, if it was such, was allowed to fall into oblivion. He himself did not know its value, and his contemporaries knew, perhaps, still less, but the discoveries made by Captain M'Clintock are not likely to meet with that fate. It was 1,000 years after the death of St. Brendan before any one attempted to follow in his wake to the Western Continent. Now, the discoveries which we have learned from the voyages of our intrepid countryman are fully appreciated by this scientific age; and I trust that before long we shall be called upon to appreciate new and further discoveries in the same fertile field of investigation. (Cheers.) I am not one of those who think the very success they have met with is an argument against the continuation of the search. It may be that through the North West passage none but such hearts of steel as M'Clure and M'Clintock can pass, and it may be that such a passage is not worth very much; but it is nothing to have the geography of that country settled—is it nothing to have careful observations of its astronomical and meteorological phenomena—is it nothing to understand the condition in which animal and vegetable life exists, at a temperature of 100 degrees below Zero, and is it nothing to know the laws of magnetic attraction, and the variations also of terrestrial magnetism, at a distance of one degree from the pole? (Cheers.) I hope, therefore, that the success which has attended these Arctic voyages will not be deemed an argument for abandoning them altogether. I trust that many well-equipped ships will yet go forth manned by our British hearts of oak, and commanded by such men as Franklin, M'Clure, and M'Clintock. (Loud cheers.) I hope that they will go, not only into the Arctic, but into that region of which we know less, the Antarctic region, and that they will go forth remembering the high distinction which should guide them—"*Pro dignitate et augmentis scientiarum*;" and that they should inscribe on their banner the saying of the ancient Hebrew prophet, which Laplace mistook for an aphorism of Bacon—"*Multi pertransebunt et augebitur scientia*." (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. Professor Haughton, in seconding the adoption of the address, said he would wish to say a few words of a prefatory character as to the origin of the Zoological Association, as to the nature of its proceedings, and the manner in which they became connected with their distinguished member, whom they had assembled to honour, and in doing so to honour themselves. The Zoological Society of the University of Dublin was the spontaneous growth of the students themselves—it was no foreign growth, but sprung up from the want that was experienced by the students of some society or association in which they might meet together and discuss questions connected with natural history. The time had arrived when they could no longer be satisfied with Greek and Roman literature, or the study of mathematical problems, and the authorities of the University met the growing want by introducing, as a part of the course, the subject of physics and natural science, which might justly be deemed worthy of their rank in a University curriculum. But the authorities of the University could not do all that was necessary for the furtherance of natural science within the walls of the University. It remained for the students to do something, and they commenced well in the foundation of the Zoological Society, the usefulness of which was not confined to its value as a mere part of their educational machine. (Hear, hear.) It had a higher and more important value, as forming a link between the actual students of the University and those who had finished their course and gone forth into the world. He was happy to say that a bright career had been opened to them by the opening up of the higher branches of the public service to their competition. The highest offices in the civil service in India, surgeoncies in the Royal Army and Navy, were thrown open to public competition, and the best men should win. Every other department of the public service would soon be thrown open to the students of the University, who, perhaps, would be separated far from each other in different parts of the globe, and they would feel in their future lives the need and want of some link and bond to connect them with that University. (Cheers.) He spoke from experience when he said that in after-life they would form many acquaintanceships, but they would add few to the number of their friends. (Hear, hear.) The friendships of youth lasted with them until the grave closed upon them, and in their after lives there was no such thing to be found as the cordial friendships formed in youth. The warm friendships of youth should be formed with equals in age, in such institutions as their venerable University. (Hear.) To carry with them through their career in life a love for the study of nature was no light or mean privilege. It would preserve them from temptation in the hour of solitude—it would furnish them with an innocent and honourable occupation; and if their lot were cast in foreign lands, by exercising those powers of observation, they would add greatly to and enlarge the borders of science. (Hear, hear.) Such had been the distinguished lot of him whom they were assembled that day to address with their congratulations—Captain M'Clintock. (Cheers.) He had everywhere received congratulations, and he believed he might say, in addressing him, that he would not yield to any corporation or class of men who had congratulated him in the sincere and heartfelt admiration of those who had then assembled to honour him. (Cheers.) Where were they to seek for a cordial admiration of great deeds, if not in the hearts of the young? The old would ask what was his motive, what emolument did he receive; but the young would spontaneously accept the brave deeds of a brave and an honest man. (Hear, hear.) Before he concluded, he wished to make a few observations as to the additions which Captain M'Clintock had made to their scientific collections. A minute enumeration of them would be tedious, but a few words respecting the circumstances under which they were made would not be uninteresting. *Donum non est æstimandum magnitudine doni sed ex mente datoris.* Whether they estimated the additions made to science—especially to geographical science—by the value of the presents Captain M'Clintock had made to the Royal Dublin Society, or whether they considered the important inferences that had been drawn from those valuable additions, he believed it was impossible for them to say; but it was right to mention that when Captain M'Clintock first presented his collection to the Royal Dublin Society, he kindly placed at his (Professor Haughton's) disposal his valuable collection of minerals. He thought it right not to allow the interests of science to suffer from any jealousy between the two societies, and therefore he had much pleasure in handing over to the Royal Dublin Society that portion of the mineral collection at his disposal. (Hear, hear.) Professor Haughton to detail the circumstances under which Captain M'Clintock had discovered a new description of fossils in the course of his expedition, and said, if had not been for their discovery, one of the most interesting questions connected with the climate of the Northern hemisphere would have remained in doubt. He concluded amidst loud cheering by seconding the adoption of the address.

Dr. Wright then read the following address, which was presented to Captain M'Clintock in an appropriate speech by Dr. Harvey:—

"To Sir F. Leopold M'Clintock, R.N., LL.D., T.C.D., Member of the Dublin University Zoological and Botanical Association.

"Sir Leopold,—We, the President and Members of the Dublin University Zoological and Botanical Association, heartily congratulate you on your safe return to your native land, and on the full success which, after so many disappointments, has crowned your Arctic labours.

"It does not become us to speak largely of the great public services you have rendered: you have already received from almost every quarter from which praise can worthily come the highest encomiums that can be given to courage and worth. The proudest tribute to your qualities as a seaman and a commander has been paid to you in the unanimous address from the officers and men under your command—the sharers of your toil—who saw you in your hour of anxiety and danger, and gathered courage and confidence from your countenance; who saw you also in your hour of success, and loved you for the generosity that made you share with another the prime glory of the expedition, whilst taking on yourself a far more laborious and less exciting field of search. Praise from men who knew you so intimately, and wrought with you so long, must be to you an incense as sweet as has ever been offered to man.

"Your native town was the next to address you, and well may she be proud of the imperishable fame of her son.

"Then followed this University, within whose walls our association is fostered, conferring on you, in full Comitia, the highest honorary distinction in her power to bestow—whether for courage, for conduct, or for science; and in your case, Sir Leopold, the honorary LL.D. was equally earned by, and was equally given to, distinguished courage, distinguished conduct, and distinguished scientific researches.

"And now, our gracious Queen, in dubbing you Knight—we trust in earnest of more substantial favours—has gracefully acknowledged that never were spurs better earned by chivalrous devotion to a noble cause.

"The world will echo the words of the Sovereign, and so long as generosity and noble deeds are admired among men, the name who volunteered life and fortune in the cause of a helpless woman and a true wife will live in the hearts of his countrymen.

"After encomiums such as you have received, any praise from us, your fellow-members of a scientific society, seems out of place—unless we limit it strictly to an expression of gratitude for the aid which, under circumstances of great difficulty and anxiety, you found time, and thought, and opportunity to render to the sciences which we more especially cultivate. We heartily sympathise with you in the applause your more public services have met with; and we gratefully thank you for what you have done for Arctic zoology and botany.

"The details of your discoveries in Arctic Paleontology are either already before the public, or are preparing for publication, and it would be out of place to enumerate them now. But we cannot forget how, in one case, with ship abandoned and an icy desert of unknown extent to be traversed, you contrived to bring home, when each small weight was a serious burden, some fossil shells—precious in our eyes, as affording the key to the solution of a previously unsettled problem in Arctic geology.

"We, in conclusion, request your acceptance of the accompanying testimonial, as a mark of our entire sympathy with your labours, and a record of our appreciation of the brilliant discoveries that will ever be associated with your name."

Captain Leopold M'Clintock replied as follows:—Mr. President, and fellow-members of the Zoological and Botanical Society, the very complimentary address which you have presented to me is, indeed, peculiarly gratifying, inasmuch as it expresses the kindly feelings and the favourable judgment of a scientific body, intimately connected with the most ancient and revered institution in this country—the University of Ireland. You have briefly but forcibly alluded to some of the honours which have been paid me since my return from the Arctic regions—the first, and perhaps most touching, being a testimonial from the companions of my voyage in the Fox; and you have traced the progress of a similar demonstration even to the Throne. I may now add, with pardonable pride, that the same generous sentiment has found a response in America. Yet I am not the less truly and deeply grateful to you for the honour you have done me, for the hearty congratulations upon my safe and successful return which you have so warmly expressed, and the interest and value you attach to my scientific researches. As your associate, it was clearly my duty to avail myself of every opportunity for the advancement of the kindred sciences of zoology and botany. The very valuable and appropriate testimonial which you have been pleased to present to me, I need scarcely assure you, I accept with feelings of the liveliest pleasure; it will henceforth be the companion of my voyages, and will ever bring to mind the agreeable recollection of my fellow-associates within the walls of "Old Trinity," of their cordial sympathy with me in the applause which my Arctic services have elicited, and of their ardent appreciation of my labours in the triple cause of humanity, discovery, and science. (Cheers.)

Dr. Stokes moved a vote of thanks to the members of the association, to the Lord Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Provost, and other distinguished visitors for their attendance.

The Right Hon. Joseph Napier seconded the resolution, and in alluding to the large attendance of ladies, said that Bishop Berkley, whose portrait is in the Examination Hall, once observed that the highest praise of a woman was that her name should never be mentioned; but he (Mr. Napier) was bound to say that in those days they had not exercised the spirit of celibacy out of their University. (Laughter.) They lived in happier times, when the names and praises of ladies were proper to be mentioned. He felt great gratification in observing that on those occasions when Captain M'Clintock had received distinguished honours so many of their fair country women had been present. Their presence was peculiarly applicable, because they could not forget that in connection with M'Clintock the name of Lady Franklin was associated, she who had taken so deep an interest in all those matters. The first occasion on which he heard of the brilliant career of Captain M'Clintock was, when Lady Franklin did him (Mr. Napier) the honour of asking him to bring forward her case before the House of Commons, which he humbly endeavoured to do. He was informed by those most competent to judge, particularly by Dr. Rae, of the services of Captain M'Clintock. He said—"If you get M'Clintock to superintend this service, you need not fear but that it will be brought to a successful termination." Since that time he had seen him receive, at the hand of one of their distinguished visiters, the high compliment which the University had conferred upon him. His Excellency presided at the Royal Dublin Society, where honours were also conferred upon him; but he (Mr. Napier) would say, while standing in that hall, which had been the scene of his earliest struggles and best and happiest triumphs, that there was no honour could be conferred upon a public man superior to the free and honourable approval of young and generous minds, candid and cultivated as were the minds of the Irish youth in the University of Dublin. (Cheers.)

The Lord Justice of Appeal returned thanks on behalf of the visiters.

The proceedings, which were of a most interesting character, then terminated.

LICENSED GROCERS AND VINTNERS' SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the above body was held yesterday at their rooms, William-street—

Mr. FLANAGAN in the chair.

The attendance of members of the society was numerous.

The Secretary, Mr. Brady, in opening the proceedings, stated he had received a copy of the bill from their London agent, granting wine licences in England, and from an inspection of its provisions they appeared not to be by any means of so obnoxious a character as they seemed at first sight. It was satisfactory that the last clause relieved Ireland and Scotland from its operation. The secretary referred to the state of the licences in this country prior to the passing of Perrin's Act; 3rd and 4th Wm. IV. Before that time they were at the complete mercy of the local magistrates, and what class of persons these were thirty years ago many of the members present remembered well. (Hear, hear.) It was then scarcely possible to obtain the magisterial certificate without either directly or indirectly offering a bribe. Perrin's Act gave a great deal of satisfaction and relief to the trade. This was followed by the 6th and 7th of William IV., which contained only one good provision, which enabled the magistrates to reduce the penalty imposed by the previous Act from £2 to 10s. But the 4th section was of a most objectionable character, and one from which the trade had suffered from the first day of its passing to the present. That section limited their hours for being open for sale from nine o'clock on Sunday to the same hour on Monday morning. During the progress of that bill through Parliament, Mr. O'Connell gave a promise to a deputation from the trade who went to London to have the bill withdrawn if they thought fit. The then Attorney-General (Sir Michael O'Loghlen) had also informed them that this law was not intended for them, but only for certain houses suspected of being Ribbon Lodges. The Police Commissioners for several years afterwards adhered to the spirit of that promise, but, unfortunately, one member of the trade, whose house was conducted badly, and who refused to abide by the regulations, compelled the Commissioners to put the law in full force against the whole body, and not only did they carry out the law to its fullest extent, but they also enforced it with the greatest rigour and severity, and it became in their hands a weapon which they wielded unmercifully against the most respectable members of the trade. They were then subject to every whim and caprice of a police constable, whenever he fancied there existed a breach of the law. The society had made several efforts to pass a law having for its object the remedying of the obnoxious clause in question. The relief sought for was embodied in a bill brought in by Dr. Brady, in 1856—one which met the views and entire concurrence of the trade; and it would have proved of the greatest benefit, but for a most unworthy subterfuge on the part of the then Secretary (Mr. Horsman) who procured the rejection of it on a mere point of order. In the following year, Sir Edward Grogan introduced another measure containing several excellent clauses, which would have been of considerable advantage to the trade, but this, likewise, on certain technical grounds, was withdrawn. In the ensuing year, 1858, Lord Naas, the Chief Secretary, introduced a measure of great advantage to the trade, although encumbered by one or two clauses which would have pressed rather heavily upon them. In consequence of the late period of the sessions his lordship withdrew the bill, together with several others. The object of the present meeting, therefore, was to organise such a strong and energetic movement on the part of the trade in Dublin as would be likely to carry, in the present session of Parliament, a measure for their complete relief. It was his (Mr. Brady's) opinion that the present was a most favourable moment for calling the attention of the Legislature to such a measure of relief. The committee which had been appointed on Wednesday had met on the next day, in the Eglinton Hotel, and had drawn up some resolutions, which would be submitted to the meeting for their adoption. (Hear, hear.)

[The different resolutions, as proposed and carried, will be found in our advertising columns.]

The President observed that he regretted very much the entire absence from the meeting of every member of the trade outside the society. He thought it unfair that they should work hard, and expend their money in carrying measures for men who were unwilling to come forward themselves and lend their assistance in the matter. (Hear, hear.) He had expected to see collected there that day men from the trade who could be selected to act upon the committee, and he was sorry to say he had been disappointed. This was a state of affairs which could not be tolerated. It was not right that they should meet there to pass resolutions beneficial to traders who themselves were backward in aiding their adoption. After some further observations from the president upon this subject, the meeting adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

A man named Joseph M'Donnell was brought up in custody, charged with having offered for sale some articles which had been stolen from a Mr. Nolan, on Thursday last.—He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and to be kept to hard labour.

William Browne was brought before the magistrate in the custody of Police-constable 190 B, who charged him with having been disorderly, and assaulting him on that morning in College-street.—He was fined £1, or a month's imprisonment.

CAPEL-STREET—YESTERDAY.

Margaret Mulhall appeared on summons to answer the complaint of Esther Mulvihill, for using abusive and intimidating language towards her on the 9th instant. Complainant stated that the defendant threatened to break her windows and take her life, and that from her violence she was afraid of her.—The magistrate ordered her to give bail, or be imprisoned for three months, and also to pay eight shillings and twopence costs.

ROD-FISHING IN THE TWEED.—Since the opening of the Tweed for rod-fishing the sport has been miserably bad, the river never having been in order, in consequence of the continued melting of snow. Friday last was the first time it has been in anything like a good state for fishing, when Mr. Richard Dennistoun, Pinnacle-hill, Kelso (whose celebrity as an angler is well known), had grand sport in his Grace the Duke of Roxburghe's water at Floors, landing no less than 18 fish, some of them 16, 18, and 20lbs each.

M. JULLIEN.—Though the report of M. Jullien having attempted suicide is without foundation, the fact of his being now in a lunatic asylum, with but slender hopes of ultimate recovery, is undoubted. It is also true that, through unsuccessful enterprises which led to his recent appearance before the Bankruptcy Court in Paris, he and those dependent on him are left wholly without resources. Under these circumstances a subscription was set on foot by the friends of M. Jullien, to which the English public will doubtless be glad to contribute, in testimony of their appreciation of services long and zealously rendered. For upwards of 20 years the concerts of M. Jullien have afforded gratification to thousands upon thousands of persons; and it was not his least claim to notice that, in providing for the amusement of his patrons, he also contrived to improve and elevate their taste, and thus—while establishing an essentially popular entertainment—to aid in the great work of art progress."

ROMAN CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANTS IN TUSCANY.—A letter from Vienna in the *German Journal of Frankfort* says:—"The principal reason for which the Austrian clergy oppose the grant of the same religious rights to the Protestants as to the Catholics, is that they know that if it were made a great number of Catholics would turn Protestants. The concessions accorded to the Hungarian Protestants have already produced numerous conversions in Hungary. The clergy are alarmed and irritated, and the high clergy in private speak of the Emperor Francis Joseph in terms which they dare not employ in public."

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.—Louis Napoleon proposes that Tuscany should be an Autonomy. *Query*—does he not mean an Automaton?—*Punch*.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is reported that an autograph letter from the Emperor has already reached Turin, couched in a more angry style than any official despatches that have yet appeared. The Emperor invites the King of Sardinia to accept Tuscany in his own name, notwithstanding the recent test of universal suffrage. He may name a Prince of his own house for Tuscany, and according to the repor Victor Emmanuel is debarred from accepting the Romagna, which may be governed by a Victor acceptable to the Pope.

The Imperial Court of Paris was engaged yesterday in hearing the complaint of the Director of the *Siecle* against the Bishop of Orleans. The Bishop was present. The speech of M. Berryer for the plaintiff produced a burst of applause which was with difficulty suppressed. The case is not terminated.

PARIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 16.—The *Moniteur* of to-day contains a decree nominating M. Michel Chevalier, a Senator.

The *Moniteur* also contains a report of the Minister of War, Marshal Randon, proposing, as the ideas of war were receding, to reduce the effective strength of the battalions of the Chasseurs from eight to six companies; the force which sixsted before 1853. The report is followed by a decree of the Emperor approving the Minister's proposal.

THE ITALIAN POPULAR VOTE.

FLORENCE, THURSDAY EVENING.—The proportion of votes in favour of annexation to those for a separate kingdom was as 70 to 3. The number of persons who voted was three-fourths of the whole inscribed on the electoral lists.

THE ITALIAN POPULAR VOTE.

FLORENCE, FRIDAY.—The total result of the voting in Tuscany is as follows:—Total number inscribed on the lists was 386,445; for annexation, 366,571; separate kingdom, 14,923; cancelled, 4,949.

AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL FRIDAY, MARCH 16.—The Canadian steamer Anglo-Saxon reached Liverpool this morning. Her news is generally anticipated *via* Queenstown. She did not leave Portland until the night of the 4th instant.

THE PAPAL NUNCIO AT PARIS.

The report that the Papal Nuncio at Paris had received orders to be prepared to leave France is unfounded.

PROTEST OF SWITZERLAND AGAINST THE ANNEXATION OF SAVOY.

The *Times* has received the following telegram from its Paris correspondent:—

"PARIS, THURSDAY EVENING.—The Swiss Envoy at Paris has handed to M. Thouvenel a protest against any measure of annexation of Savoy to France. The Swiss Government will address a note to the Powers who signed the Treaties at the Congress of Vienna, for the maintenance of the *statu quo* in Savoy, and the guarantee of the neutrality of Switzerland, and of a portion of Savoy."

THE REFORM BILL.

The Parliamentary Reform Committee, which assembles at Fendall's Hotel, Westminster, have passed a resolution urging the expediency of extending the borough franchise to those who occupy apartments, furnished or unfurnished, at a rent amounting to £10 a year, and also to those, whether in counties or boroughs, who pay £4 a year direct taxes. The committee shew that in four metropolitan constituencies, comprising 74,800 electors, a reduction of the franchise to £6 will only create an addition of 1,922 voters.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The cabin passengers of the Commodore Perry have signed a complimentary address, attributing the protracted passage to calms and contrary winds.

The caution money of £20,000 on the concession for the North Atlantic Telegraph between Europe and the United States, *viâ* Denmark and Greenland, is stated to have been remitted yesterday to the Danish Minister of Finance.

The Committee of Joint-Stock Banks yesterday determined to recommend to the private establishments that the general hour for closing on Saturdays would be fixed at three o'clock, instead of 4, as at present. No doubt is entertained that three o'clock will be the hour adopted.

It is stated that the builders of steam-vessels are generally actively engaged, chiefly for the mail companies, and with Eastern orders.

The recent extraordinary heavy losses at sea, amounting, since the 1st of January, to no less than 11,000 tons, promises an accession of contracts.

The inquest on the late fatal accident on the Eastern Counties Railway, was brought to a close last night. The jury find the accident was caused by the breaking of the defective tire of an engine, and further say that it proper caution and vigilance had been used the accident might have been avoided.

The directors of the Red Sea and Indian Telegraph Company have prepared their first annual report. They state the Government has engaged to grant the unconditional guar